PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,201—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th Jan.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.I.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	22rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.I.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

China Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,055	12th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,233	21st Jan., 1898.

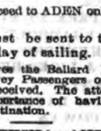
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 5, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,655	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Renies	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

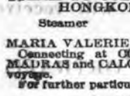
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

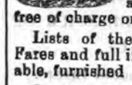
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF KHIOS	2,289	Kinloch	About the 18th Jan 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers.

Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	25th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

DISINFECTANTS

DISINFECTANTS

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE

WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Microcoocie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Napthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER 15 per cent.

Mixed in proportion of fifteen per cent. of Carbolic Acid, gives all the advantages which can be obtained from using the same Acid in conjunction with water, and from the facility with which it can be used and carried about is in many respects superior.

Disinfectants sold by this Company are made from materials which are obtained from the BEST ENGLISH SOURCES OF SUPPLY, and which are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.

PRICES—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CREASOTINE,	8 oz. Bottle	0 6	0 7
"	32 oz. "	1 0	1 2
"	1 Gal. Tin	3 0	3 6
"	5 Gal. Drums	14 0	15 12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE,	Box of 7 lbs.	1 4	1 7
"	" " 14 lbs.	2 4	2 8
"	" " 28 lbs.	4 0	4 8
"	" 1 cwt.	12 8	14 0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID,	per Gal.	3 8	4 0
"	" 5 Gal. Drums	15 0	17 0
TREACAER'S 15 o/o CARBOLIC POWDER,	per Cwt.	10 8	11 12
"	" " per ton	190 0	212 0
"	" " in Tins of 2 lbs	0 8	0 9
"	" " " 28 lbs.	3 0	3 6

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

All the above are ready for immediate delivery in any quantities.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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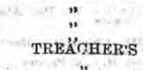

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes. &c., for clearance of goods.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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MURKIMAR'S PILLS.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative employed as a perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, &c. Per box of 16 Pills. Ans. 4 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT.—A New Odorous and Powerful Germicide composed of EUCALYPTUS and THYME suitable for sick room and household disinfecting. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES AND TABLETS.—Prepared after the well-known formula of Dr. Sir Garrod. Most pleasant and attractive. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	236
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

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THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE ATTENTION of the Shareholders of the above Corporation is called to the ALTERATION in the DATE of the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, and NOT as Originally Advertised, on the 12th instant.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD of DIRECTORS of the above Company held, on the 6th December 1897, it was resolved that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 10 per share should be made, and be payable on or before the 15th January 1898.

If any Shareholder fail to pay this Call by the 15th January 1898, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date to the time of actual payment.

Shareholders are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call, either in Currency Notes, by Postal Order, by Cheque, or by Draft, payable in BOMBAY, with the share certificates.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. A. D. MODY will be in attendance from the 11th instant at, SETT PURSHOTAM RAMJI'S SON'S BAMBAU, Kavasji Patel Tank Road, Bhuleshwar daily except Sundays, between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., for the Inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S PROPECTIVE TREATMENT against the Plague.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

10th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. C. H. FREEMAN UNDERWOOD, M. D., will be in ATTENDANCE from THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at his CONSULTING ROOMS, at No. 41, Esplanade Road, opposite the University Gardens, daily except Sundays, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, and 3 and 5 in the afternoon, for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROTECTIVE TREATMENT against the Plague.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

Health Department, 10th January, 1898.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN,

22nd JANUARY, 1898.

EASY BOOKS ON ASTRONOMY.

	Rs. a.
Recent and coming Eclipses, being notes on the total	6 0
Solar Eclipses of 1893, 95, 98; by Sir Norman, Lockyees	3 8
Popular Astronomy; by D. Lardner, D.C.L.	3 8
Popular Telescopic Astronomy, how to make A 2-inch Telescope and what to see with it; by A. Fowler, (Illustrated)	1 8
The Story of the Solar System, simply told for general readers; by Geo. F. Chambers	0 12
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Celestial Motions, a handy Book of Astronomy; by Wm. Thynne Lynn (9th Edition)	1 8
The Pith of Astronomy (without Mathematics) the latest facts and figures as developed by the Giant Telescopes; by Samuel G. Bayne, (Illustrated)	5 0
An Elementary Star Atlas, a Series of Twelve Simple Star Maps for the use of beginners with the Telescope and naked-eye Star Gazers; by Y. H. E. C. Espin, B. A.	1 4
Star Groups, Students Guide to the Constellations; by J. E. Gore	3 12
Popular Astronomy; by Camille Flammarion a general description of the heavens with 288 illustrations, translated from the French; by J. E. Gore	7 8
A Story or the Stars for Children; by Algy Murray	1 8
Remarkable Comets, a brief Survey of the most interesting facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy; by Wm. Thynne Lynn, (15th edition)	0 8
Remarkable Eclipses; by W. J. Hynn, (2nd Edition)	0 8
Chambers Pictures of Astronomy for General Reader; by G. F. Chambers, F R A S	0 3
In the High Heavens, by Sir Robert S Ball, Illustrated	4 8
In Starry Realms; by Sir Robert S Ball, Illustrated	4 8
Great Astronomers by Sir Robert S Ball Illustrated	4 8
Morrison and Wakefield's Kirth Knowledge Part II, A book of Physiography describing the earth, telescopes, the sun, solar system, planets, comets and the causes of all Astronomical Phenomena; by W J Harrison, F G S and H R Wakefield,	1 14
Rudolph, The Wonders of Nature, Chiefly Astronomical; by Professor Rudolph Revised; by Alex Brown, LL D.	1 14
Hopkins Astronomy for every day Readers; by B J Hopkins, F R A S	0 12
A new Star Atlas for the Library, the School and the Observatory in twelve Circular Maps, with two index plates, with a letter press introduction on the study of the Stars, illustrated by several Woodcuts; by R A Proctor	3 12
Other Suns than ours, a Series of Essays on Suns—old, young and dead with other science gleanings; by R. A. Proctor	2 10

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	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone bottle, 40 ozs	2 4	25 0
" " 24 ozs	1 6	15 0
" " 8 ozs	0 10	6 0
" " 4 ozs	0 6	4 4

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They are Fluid, Brilliant and Permanent, and are manufactured from the very highest class of materials only.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone bottle, 24 ozs	2 4	25 0
" " 14 ozs	1 6	15 0
" " 5 ozs	0 10	6 0
" " 2½ ozs	0 6	4 4

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	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
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" " 12 ozs	1 6	15 0
" " 6 ozs	0 10	6 0
" " 3 ozs	0 6	4 4

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NOTICE.

QUARANTINE AT ANAND.

UNDER Orders from Government, ALL PASSENGERS from Bombay will from TO-DAY, 10th inst., be DETAINED in QUARANTINE at ANAND, for at least four days.

This Rule does not apply to Europeans, Eurasians, Government Servants or to Servants of Government Servants, if Certified in writing that they are travelling with their Superiors.

H. M. STEUART,
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Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

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GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLOR UNDERS THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS IN B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgam), E (Byculla), F (Parel), and G (Mahim) Wards, being "contested Elections" I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

B (MANDVI) WARD—5 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Fazalbhoy Jamabhai Lalji.	Samuel Street	Merchant	The Hon. Mr. Fazabhai Vishram Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau Makanji Mr. Jethabhai Vardhman Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. L. M. & S.	Mr. Gulam Husen Alana Mr. Abdulabhai Lalji Sumar Mr Kanji Ladha Dedar Mr. Mahamadbhai Ibrahim Hasan Bhala
2	Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. and S.	305-307, Queen's Road.	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Lakhanasi Napu ..... Mr. Ranchoddas Haridas Kirpal Mr. Ezekiel Moses	Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji Mr. Mahamadbhai Hajibhai Lalji Mr. Daudbhai Hasan
3	Mr. Dost Mahamad Alana.	Samuel Street	Merchant	The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Vishram Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim Mr. Ismael Jan Mahamed, L. M. & S.
4	Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Wandekar, J. P.	No. 12-17, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane	Contractor	Mr. Abdulabhai Lalji Sumar Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni Mr. Ibrahim Rasimtula	Mr. Gulam Husen Alana Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett Mr. Ismael Jan Mahamad, L. M. and S.
5	Mr. Fazalbhoy Karimbhai Ibrahim	Samuel Street ...	Merchant	Mr. Rahimtula Kheraj...	The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Vishram
6	Mr. Rahimtula Kheraj...	Samuel Street	Merchant	Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim
7	Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula	112 Tandel Street...	Merchant	The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram Mr. Haji Mahamad Ibrahim bin Haji Alandin Jitekar	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim Mr. Ismail Jan Mahamad, L. M. and S.
8	Mr. Ismael Jan Mahamad, L. M. and S.	Dongri Street.....	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Haji Yoosuf Haji Ismail The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram	Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula Mr. Lakhamsi Napu
9	Dr. Nadarsha Hormusji Sukhia	No. 80 Kavasji Patel Street	Physician and Surgeon	Mr. Haji Ahmad Haji Abdula Nurani	Mr. Haji Hasam Haji Abdula Nurani

C (BHULESHWAR) WARD 8 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, J P	19, Poputwadi	Late Personal Assist to the Commissary-General, Bombay Presy. and Govt. Pensioner	Mr. Ganpatrao Shivram Malgavkar, B. A., LL. B	Mr. Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, M.A., B. Sc
2	Mr. Budrudin bin Abdula Kur	Bapu Khote Street	Landed Proprietor.....	Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL. B	Mr. Nageeh Vishvanath Pal, B.A., LL. B
3	Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai	Girgam Back Road	Landed Proprietor.....	Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Mr. Navroji Byramji Suntuk Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart	Mr. Faku Mia bin Ali Sahuz Mr. Luis Jose Pinto, L.M. Mr. Vasanji Khimji Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave
4	Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar	56-68, Old Hanuman Street	Merchant and Millowner	Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart	Mr. Vishhukandas Atmaram
5	Mr Abdul Husen Adamji Pirbhai	Pakmodia Street..	Merchant and Justice of the Peace	Mr. Harkisandas Narottumdas Mr Lakhmidas Khimji	Mr. Virchand Dipchand Mr. Lukmanji Sulemanji
6	Mr. Pranjivandas Kallandas	Gowalia Tank Road	Merchant	Mr. Sharafali Mamuji Mr. Chhabildas Laldhai Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal	Mr. Hasanali Sulemanji Mr Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett Mr Harkisandas Narottamdas
7	Mr. Diogo Manuel De Silva	Chunam Kiln Road	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Mr. J. D. De Almeida, J. P., (Church of N. S. Desperance) Mr. J. F. Vaz., J. P.	Mr Joseph Boccaro, J P, (Church of N S De Sauda) Mr. Haji Mahomad Sadak Minasi (Imamwada)
8	Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M. D.	Malabar Hill.....	Doctor of Medicine....	Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, Devku Nawjas Acharyaji Govindlalji Maharaj Goswami Shri Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart	Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsi Mr Lakhmidas Khimji Dinsha Bamanji Master
9	Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, M. D., L. R. C. P. Ireland and Edinburgh	78, Medows Street	Doctor of Medicine....	Mr. Bhicuji Meghji	Mr Govindji Murarji
10	Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas	Nepean Sea Road	Barrister-at-Law	Mr. Ratani Karamsi Sirdar Khan Mir a Humanchan Mir Abdulali valad Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarali	Mr Mirza Ali Mahamadkhan Mir a Humanchan Mr Mansukhlal Mugaldal Munshi

D (GIRGAUM) WARD—5 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, L M. & S.	Ardeshir Dadi Street	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. Jijibhai Framji Petit Mr. Golabchand Motichand Damania, B.A., LL. B.	Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M.D. Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsetji Nariman, B.A
2	The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar	Charni Road	Medical Practitioner...	The Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar	The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare
3	Mr. Sundernath D Khote	Malabar Hill	Merchant	Mr. Shamrao Vithal ..... Mr. R. H. Macaulay	Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad Mr. H. E. E. Proctor
4	Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL. B.	Girgam Road.....	Vakil and Solicitor High Court Bombay	The Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Mr. Dinsha D. Davar	Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padbye Mr. Jijibhai Edulji Modi.
5	Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil.	Warden Road	Solicitor High Court, Bombay	The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar	Mr. Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia
6	Mr. Diogo Manuel De Silva	Chunam Kiln Road	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas	Mr Pranjivandas Kallandas

E (BYCULLA) WARD—5 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Kazi Kabirudin	Tank Street	Barrister-at-Law	Mr. Hakim Mahamad Dayaes Hakim Abdula Sha	Mr. Haji Mahamad Ismail
2	Mr. Haji Yoosuf Haji Ismail, J. P.	Malabar Hill.....	Merchant	Mr. Haji Mahomad Ismail	Mr. Hakim Mahamad Dayam Hakim Adula Sha
3	Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu..	154 Kamathipura Bazaar Street	Contractor	Mr. Manaji Rajuji Kalevar Mr. Pardunji Nasarvanji Bisni	Mr. Jilkar Mallu Laxaman Mr. C. E. Hewett
4	Mr. Charles Stona Hewett	Byculla	Merchant	Mr. S. W. Chart	Mr. James MacDonald
5	Mr. Shapurji Behramji Katrak	75, Gilder Street ...	Merchant and Landed Proprietor	Mr. J. J. Marsland Mr. Rastamji N. Byramji Jijibhoy Messrs. Vishnu Balal and Co. Mr. Valibhai Kadarbhai	Mr. R. W. B. Pennington Mr. Behramji Nasarvanji Sirval Mr. Manaji Rajuji Kalevar Mr Haji Lal Mahamad Abdul Rahiman
6	Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram	Grant Road	Architect Builder and Contractor	Mr. Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama	Mr. Fakirchand Premchand
7	Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi	Parel Road.....	Mill Machinery Merchant	Mr. Charles J. Ashbury, B.A., LL.B. Khan Bahadur Rastamji Jamaspji M. Ashburner Mr. Henry Herbert Hiscocks Mr. Fardanji Nasarvanji Bisni, L. M. and S.	Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavale, B.A., LL.B Mr. Shankar Hirajt Damane Patel Mr. Nasarvanji Kavasji Tila Mr. Ardeshir Dorabji Bengali

F (PAREL) WARD—2 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Kharsetji Nasarwanji Wadia	32, Narayan Dabulkar Road	Merchant	Mr. Nasarwanji Ardesir Hormarji Mr. Ramkrishna Sakharam Mr. Dinsha M. Dastur	Mr Ardeshir Framji Unwalla Mr Ravji Raghunathji Mr Kharsetji Framji Unwala
2	Mr. Bhagvandas Narottamdas	Fort Street	Merchant	Mr. Govind Jeewan Kini Mr. Kasam Sivji Khoja Mr. Lalubhai Pranvalabhdas	Mr Waman Bahji Patel Mr Kasam Karamsi Jagji Khoja
3	Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia	No. 1, Chinchpoogly	Merchant	Mr. Barjorji Framji	Mr Mirali Dewraj Master Mr Jehangir Ardeshir Wadia

G (MAHIM WARD)—2 COUNCILLORS TO BE ELECTED.

1	Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwala.	No. 16 Nisgaum Cross Road.	Solicitor, High Court ..	Dr. D. A. De Monte, M. D.	Mr. Palanji Kharsedji
2	Dr. D. A. De Monte, M. D.	Customs Road Mahim.	Medical Practitioner...	Mr. J. F. Rodrigues ..... Mr. Karsandas Lavji Shroff. Mr. Shapurji Jamsetji.	Mr. Joao Braz Fernandez. Mr. Karsandas Liladhar. Mr. Rastamji Navroji Dordi.
3	Mr. Pranjivandas Kallandas.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Merchant	Mr. Ardeshir Hirji Malegamwala. Mr. Adamji Pirbhai,	Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha. Mr. Bapuji Barjorji Screwala.
4	Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai.	18-23, Pakmodia Street.	Merchant.....	Messrs. Vana Ana Shaik Pulley and Coy.	Mr. Chimaji Khanduji.

THE POLL WILL BE TAKEN ON THE 17TH INSTANT AS FOLLOWS:—

Name of Ward	Polling Place.
For the B (Mandvi) Ward	At the South of the Crawford Market, opposite the New Police Head Quarters.
For the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward	On the Esplanade at the Junction of Esplanade and Cruikshank Roads, opposite the Elphinstone High School,
For the D (Girgaum) Ward	Girgaum Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.
For the E (Byculla) Ward	At the West of Assessment Ward Office, Sankli Tank, near Byculla Bridge.
For the F (Parel) Ward	At the Dadar Ward Office, near the G I P Railway Dadar Station.
For the G (Mahim) Ward	At the Dadar Ward Office, near the G I P Railway Dadar Station.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay 10th January, 1898.

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With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
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NOTICES.

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MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 24th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 2.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 60, not Rs. 30, as shown in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

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Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

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Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 1-19m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-19m., 7-59a.
Grant College Medical Society meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Lady Sandhurst's Charity Concert, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

NEW GUZERAT DAIRY CO.—The company send us a well executed chromeographed wall calendar, its chief feature being a picture of a dainty milkmaid.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon, when Prof. M. MacMillan will read a paper on "Some Old Books in the Society's Library."

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit has come forward as a candidate for the vacancy amongst the delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court caused by the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

PROF. H. WINTER.—We are informed that within fifteen days of his stay in Bombay Prof. Winter has sold 42,000 bottles of Winter's Wizard Oil and plague remedies, for which he claims wonderful success. Consequent thereon the professor intends to open a permanent room at No. 183, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the Novelty Theatre.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of December last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,426, among whom the number of new admissions was 519, being classified as follows:—Hindus 345, Mussulmans 71, Parsees 48, Christians 30, and other classes, 19. The average daily attendance was 46.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed, (2) Short notes on a unique case of hair disease by Dr. E. K. Kalapesi, (3) Presidential address by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, (4) Balance-sheet of the accounts of the society for the year 1897 will be placed before the meeting for adoption. (5) Election of office-bearers for the current year.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, a Mahomedan mendicant woman, name unknown, aged about eighty years, while attempting to cross the Mugul Bunder Road, suddenly came in front of a brougham, which was then proceeding towards Pydhownie. The driver pulled up, and in doing so the horse was thrown on its haunches and fell on the woman. She was picked up unconscious and taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when it was ascertained that she was suffering from concussion of the brain. She never came to herself again and died early yesterday morning. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the hospital, a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a jowlee hut used as a cook-room at the Lines occupied by the Governor's Body Guard, at Chowpatty, on Sunday last, and was extinguished by the men of the Body Guard under the supervision of Captain Leveson-Gower, who promptly attended. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Gowalia Tank and Babula Tank steamers promptly responded to the call, but they were not brought into requisition. The damage was estimated at Rs. 70. The fire is believed to have been due to a spark from the fire-place igniting the jowlees. While a fireman was dragging a manual along the Gibb's Road his foot slipped and he fell, the wheel of the manual passing over the man's chest, causing internal injury. The man, whose name is Shivram Ramchandra, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mirza Street, on view of the body of a Parsee widow, named Jaiji, aged eighty years, residing with her grandson, Hormusji Jamsetji Poonegar, a clerk, at present unemployed. The deceased was weak, her eyesight was dim, and hearing power defective, on account of old age. About a month ago the deceased was going along Nagindas Cross Lane, when a private brougham came up from behind. The driver shouted out to her, but she did not appear to hear the warning, and before the driver could pull up, she was knocked down by the horse's head and was trampled upon by the animal. She was picked up and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained under treatment. She remained at the hospital until about a fortnight ago, when, at her own request, she was taken home. Fever set in subsequently and she did at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was alleged that the carriage was driven at a moderate pace, and that the driver went away immediately after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Souvenir de Belle-Allance	Lanzana
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
"Selection of Plantation Songs and American Medley"		Jacobs-Bond
Masurka	Lucerne	Hume
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi
Valse	Bimmender Lust	Gung'l

"Synopsis":—

(1) De ole Banjo..... Plantation song
(2) March ..... Ivanhoe Commandery
(3) Wiat till the Clouds roll by
(4) Valse..... Only a Pansy Blossom
(5) Listen to my Tale of Woe
(6) I'll Await my Love
(7) Sweet Thoughts of Thee
(8) La Serenade des Anges
(9) Good Night ..... Plantation song
(10) Schottische—Dancing in the barn.
(11) Finale—Ta-ra-ra Boom-der-e

THE GAME OF "LAL-SUFED."—At the Masagen Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Abba Haji and twenty-seven others, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with keeping a bagatelle table at Erskine Road and the rest, together with No. 1, playing therein a game of "Lal-Sufed." Mr. Velinker appeared for No. 1, and the rest of the accused were defended by Mr. Sealy. The case for the prosecution was that on a certain information previously received, Inspector Sloane, accompanied by Constable Cordeaux and a few policeman, made a raid upon the bagatelle room kept by No. 1 at Erskine Road, on Sunday night. The place was then crowded by people, and the police succeeded in securing the bagatelle and twenty-seven others, though a number of others effected their escape. The bagatelle table and the balls were seized. It was contended on behalf of the defence that the accused were playing an ordinary game of "lal-sufed," which was a game of skill. His Worship, on the evidence, was satisfied that it was not a game of skill, and convicted all the accused. Nos. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 30 each, two others Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Roberts charged Rama Bhakhia, a Surti, with theft in respect of jewellery, each of the value of Rs. 1,581, the property of Dr. M. Dallas. In the absence of the complainant, his son, Mr. Dennis M. Dallas, stated that the accused was a servant in the employ of his father. Last year, in the month of March, a purse containing some money was stolen from the house and about the end of the same month accused absconded. In the beginning of the following month a box containing property, valued at Rs. 1,581, was stolen, for which the accused was only lately arrested. Osman Sheik Mahomed, a witness for the prosecution, stated in his evidence that the accused had given him Rs. 60 in order to carry the stolen box and otherwise to dispose of it. Osman had purchased some ornaments from this money, which were produced in court. The police recovered property worth Rs. 489-12-5 from one Sarkhia Kadar, an accomplice of the accused, who has since been convicted. The accused having pleaded guilty was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW LIBRARY AT AHMEDABAD.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building for the Aparso Bholanath Library, outside the Raipur Darwaja, was performed yesterday afternoon, by Mr. M. C. Gibb, C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, in the presence of a large number of ladies and leading citizens of the city. The library was started by the late R. B. Bholanath Surabhai with the object of perpetuating the name of his eldest son, Mr. Aparao, a promising young man, whose brilliant career was cut short by death at the very early age of twenty-eight. The library was started about thirty years ago, and at present is in a fairly prosperous condition. The report having been read by one of the honorary secretaries of the library, Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, Mr. Gibb was requested by Mr. E. B Rustomjhodial Chhotalal to perform the ceremony. Mr. Gibb, having declared the stone well and truly laid, thanked the secretaries for having selected him to perform the interesting ceremony, and wished the library would be still more useful to the people of Ahmedabad than it has been in the past. In conclusion, Mr. R. B. Rustomjhodial proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibb for his having consented to perform the ceremony; and after the usual distribution of bouquets and pan-gulab the meeting dispersed.

CARL HERTZ'S SEASON.—Bombay is to be visited, next week, by the famous Carl Hertz, who has a world-wide reputation as an incomparable conjuror, the royal soutriques accorded him by the members of his profession being "the King of Cards." Carl Hertz enjoys great popularity in London, where his first appearance in the halls created a "furore." He has also had the honour of mystifying what is known as the Crowned Heads of Europe. He is expected on receptions that his business manager, Mr. Edwin Geoch, was successively summoned and fined for overcrowding the theatre, the fine being in each case paid with alacrity. The receipts of the distinguished entertainer averaged £100 per night. He will give four evening performances, and one matinee, starting on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at the Novelty Theatre. An extremely good and up-to-date cinematograph comprises part of the entertainment, amongst the pictures being one showing Ranjitsingbji at play in Australia. The box-plan for the entire season will be opened to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at Messrs. Soundy and Co., when intending patrons would do well to secure their seats in advance, since the distinguished conjuror will, no doubt, easily attract overflowing audiences for the altogether too brief season.

BATHING FATALITY TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Ferguson Road, touching the death of Dhondia Lukmon, aged eleven years, employed in the Damodher Lukhmidas and Company's Mill, and residing with his parents at Worlee. The deceased, who was employed in the frame department, while bathing in the mill tank, on Saturday evening, was accidentally drowned, and his dead body was found floating in the tank on the following day. From the evidence of deceased's father, who is also an employe of the mill, working in the same department, it appears that after the mill was closed on Saturday evening the father went to the machine, where the deceased had been at work, but could not find him there, his clothes being found hanging on a peg near the machine. The father searched for him, but failing to find him in the mill premises, took his clothes and went home, thinking that deceased might have gone there. On an inquiry at the latter place, it was ascertained that Dhondia had not returned from the mill, and a search for him was made in the Worlee village, but without success. The mill premises were again searched, but no trace of the deceased could be obtained, and the father returned home at 11 p.m. On the following day the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the mill tank by a ramoses and was identified by the father. The body was quite naked, and a piece of soap and deceased's lungotee were found lying on the edge of the tank. Some days ago deceased was seen bathing in the tank and was scolded for it, as it was against the regulations of the mill. It was also stated in evidence that on Saturday evening the deceased and some other lads employed in the mill went to bathe in the tank, but they were then prevented from doing so. How the deceased managed to get into the tank could not be ascertained. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF MR. E. K. KOYHIAR.—It is with regret we have to record the sudden death, on Sunday morning, at the age of eighty-two years, of Mr. Erachshah Khurshedji Koyhiar, a Government pensioner. He was one of five brothers who had all served Government with more or less distinction, and who left their sons or relatives to succeed them in various departments of the public service. Mr. Erachshah had been Sir-Karkun in the Salt department at Tanna, Uran, and other stations, and after long and meritorious service retired about thirty years ago. His elder brother, Mr. Pardunji, had enjoyed the high and responsible position of Political Agent at Palanpur, in which capacity he died at that town. His third brother, Mr. Jamsetjee, was the head clerk of the Rewa Kantha Agency, where he died a few years ago. His other brother, Gustaoji, also held with honour the office of head clerk in the Residency at Kutch-Bhuj, having left behind him after his death his son, Mr. Jehangir Gustadji, in tolerably comfortable circumstances. Yet another brother, Mr. Nasarvanji, was the Head Accountant of the Commissioner of Customs, in which position he was respected by the mercantile community for his urbanity and prompt attention to their business. Mr. Jahangirshah, one of the sons of Mr. Erachshah, rose rapidly in the service of Government, chiefly in the Secretariat, in the Revenue branch, and he was at a comparatively young age appointed assistant secretary. In this capacity he was once entrusted with the responsible work of compiling the annual report embodying the salient points in the moral and material progress of the Bombay Presidency. The death of this young gentleman proved a great and irreparable shock to his aged father, though his elder brother, Mr. Ratanshah, survived to console his declining years. The late Mr. Erachshah was of an extremely retired disposition; yet in his private hours he had kept up his acquaintance with current topics of the day, public, political, and social, and gave his advice to all who had the good fortune to seek it. His funeral and third day's obsequies were numerously attended out of respect to his worth and good nature.

THE NAUTCH GIRL'S LAW SUIT.

THE case in which a dancing girl claims damages for non-fulfilment of a promise on the part of a Mahomedan merchant to give her a diamond necklace worth Rs. 10,000, was resumed in the Madras High Court on January 4th before Mr Justice Boddam, Mr. Kenworthy Brown and Mr. J G Smith appeared, as before, for the plaintiff, and Mr Eardley Norton, with whom was Mr A. Daly, for the defendant. Jaman named Venkataraghava Reddy gave corroborative evidence of the promise of the necklace, which was to be made in the English fashion, and swore that no other payment was made to her for her dancing, although it was at the order of the defendant that she danced. In cross-examination witness said that the defendant was the guest of a man named Subba Naidu while the plaintiff was dancing on the first occasion. Witness, acting for Subba Naidu, paid Rs. 100 to the plaintiff's musicians, at the defendant's request. He admitted that he acted as defendant in the mock trial and paid Rs. 10 to the plaintiff; he was told this. Rs. 10 was for sweetmeats. He further admitted that the defendant asked for a change of dancing girls (which resulted in the plaintiff being brought) because the first one sang in Telugu and he could not follow the words. Therefore he asked for a dancing girl who could sing in Hindustani. He was asked by Subba Naidu to look after this girl's affairs in connection with the Temple, but not to arrange for her transfer to another place.

Another witness said, in cross-examination, that on the first night the plaintiff danced several people, who were present, gave her small gifts of money, which, according to the usual custom, she placed before Subba Naidu. It was usual that all the money should be given in a lump sum at the end, but this was not done on this occasion. This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Eardley Norton, for the defendant pointed out a complete discrepancy between the statement of the plaintiff on the question of the time of this promise, and the date given by her witnesses. He suggested, further, that the conclusion to be drawn from the incident of the mock trial was that Subba Naidu had intentions on the person of the defendant through the fascination of this girl, and wished to get him still more into his power than he was already, and that the mock trial was an attempt to make the defendant speak out before the girl. Subba Naidu, he submitted, was present in this case in consequence of his being the defendant in another case, in which an injunction was sought to prevent him from shipping mica through Messrs. Bibby and Sons, or through any other agency than that of the defendant in the present case, and further for the repayment of a sum of Rs. 3,000 odd. This later suit he would prove, was filed first, and emissaries had been sent quite lately by Subba Naidu to propose that if his client would withdraw his case, Subba Naidu would withdraw this one. On the first occasion on which the plaintiff danced before the defendant, she was nine goal and eight subsidiaries to love, there being still ten minutes to play when the Gloucesters decided to stop.

PLAGUE AND PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS.

DR. HAFFKINE'S LECTURE.

A CONVERSAZIONE on the preventive inoculation against plague, was held by Mons. W. M. Haffkine in the Cantonment Magistrate's office, in Poona, on Monday week, Major-General J. Duncan, Commanding the District, in the Chair. The following is the authentic report of the proceedings:—

General Duncan having introduced Mons. Haffkine, the latter spoke as follows:—"General Duncan and Gentlemen,—This meeting was convened to give you an opportunity of obtaining from me such information on the preventive inoculation against plague as you may think interesting to have, and not for me to deliver a comprehensive address on that subject. The remarks which I am going to make will, therefore, serve only as an introduction to our conversation. The fact that the cause of the epidemic is a living being helps to understand a large number of details connected with the question. The germs of plague are invisible to the nacked eye, and not every one is accustomed to think of, or to make conclusions with regard to the life of the microscopic world. But whether an animal or vegetable be big or small, the fundamental laws regulating their existence and propagation are the same. In a large number of instances one is justified in making complete analogies between what one knows of the higher forms of life and what takes place among lower beings. In this order of ideas, I will resort for my explanations to a few phenomena in Nature, similar to a plague invasion, but being of a kind easier to be watched and understood. As you know, the flora and fauna of Australia are different from those of other countries, and one of these differences was, up to quite lately, that there were no rabbits in the island. These animals were first introduced for the sake of sport, or as pets, by private individuals. The conditions of life appeared favourable to their propagation, and soon they spread to such an extent that they became first a nuisance, and afterwards a real plague to the country, attacking and ruining the plantations. The question has since occupied very many Committees and Legislative Councils. The Government offered a huge reward of many thousands of pounds to any one who would discover a way of ridding them of the rabbits. The island of Australia suffers, therefore, from the invasion of a species of animals, from a kind of infectious disease. The problem is to cure that country by removing or destroying the infection. You perceive how much simpler that problem is when compared with our plague epidemic. The rabbits can be seen, captured, killed by poisons like perchloride of mercury, or other far cheaper ones; they can be hunted, shot. Had the first couples of rabbits been thus destroyed, the disease would have been "checked" in its inception. All those who hold that, provided you take proper measures, the plague should be stamped out easily, must, first of all, prove this by stamping it out, or, at least, admit the argument that it should be still much easier to solve that Australian question. You know, however, that the pounds offered by the Australian Government remain unclaimed to this day. There is another disease which fatally affects the agricultural industry of many countries in the south of Europe. It is produced by a small insect living under ground—the phyloxera, which can be pointed out and seen by the nacked eye. The insect attacks the roots of the vine, and spreads very gradually and slowly from one bush to the neighbouring ones. You can easily see how and when the disease is introduced into your garden. All the bushes in a vineyard, in the beginning of winter, are cut down to the level of the ground, and covered with earth to protect them against the frost. In the spring they are unearthed, and begin to sprout again. If the bushes are all healthy, they grow uniformly, and their tops present to the eye an even surface of green, rising higher and higher as time goes on. If, however, the roots of a particular bush are affected by the phyloxera, this bush soon remains behind in its development. In this case you observe that, a few weeks later, the other bushes surrounding the affected one begin to take the disease in their turn, and commence to grow more slowly; having, however, caught the infection later, they had time to grow a little taller than the one which first showed the symptoms. The process of slow growth continues to spread, and there appears soon a very regular depression on the surface of the vineyard, having its deepest point, its centre, in the bush which first became infected. This depression in a garden is, at least, as typical for the phyloxera infection as the bubo, and fever, and a coated tongue are for the plague. You do not require a house to house visitation to detect your first focus of infection. You see at a glance at your vineyard where the infection is and how far it has gone. Apparently you should be able to deal with it easily. You have not to contend with the religious, or caste, or other objections of your patient bushes. You do not require quarantine or railway inspection to prevent them from running away and spreading the disease elsewhere. This disease is most remarkably localised, and extends only with extreme deliberation. Your patients don't object to your disinfecting them as much as you wish. The insect is exceedingly easily killed. You can pour deadly antiseptics down to the roots, without, however, damaging the root; or you can dig up the bushes and the soil, and roast and burn them all, or treat them otherwise as you please. You know, however, that, once phyloxera has been introduced into a country, there is no method as yet invented to "stamp it out." It so happens that there are species of vine naturally immune against the disease, which the insect never attacks. The manœuvre now largely resorted to consists in destroying the garden, planting the roots of other, immune species, and trying to graft upon them those which one wants to grow. The phyloxera remains in the garden, but the bushes cease to undergo its attack. The problem of rinderpest in South Africa is an instance of a disease more difficult to deal with than diseases of plants, but still infinitely simpler than the plague. You can induce your cattle somewhat easier to conform with your arrangements, they will stay in your quarantines more patiently, and they generally make fewer objections to anything, and interfere with your plans much less, than when you deal with a free population, which may not always share the ideas of their Medical Officers of Health. The rinderpest in South Africa is, however, not yet "stamped out" either. There are, therefore, both in the animal and vegetable worlds, diseases of which the cause, the morbid organism, can live and propagate outside the patient's body; can grow in the soil, in water, be carried by clothing, bedding, instruments, by any living or dead object. If it happens that the natural conditions of a country are favourable to the life and propagation of such an infectious organism, and as long as these conditions continue unchanged, and we are unable to artificially alter them, there is no instance known of such morbid organisms having been "stamped out," as the expression in our daily reports is, by the will of men. If it was otherwise, there would be no typhoid fever now in the European barracks in India; or the microbe of cholera, let us say, would have been "exterminated" from the plains of Bengal, or the microbe of malaria from the rest of the country. Every time, therefore, that you may think of these matters, recall to your memory that rabbit question of Australia, or the phyloxera problem in the vine growing countries of Europe. I hope you will then cease to wonder at the fact that, when the Government and Municipalities appoint Committees to deal with, and to "stamp out" the plague, the disease does not seem to always obey their measures. This state of affairs does not mean that, while the evil is still small, and you get in time aware of it, good cannot be effected by promptly attempting to extinguish it. If the plague penetrates into a village or small town, or if an actually first case of the disease is discovered in a big population, it should be almost as easy to arrest its development, at least locally and at least temporarily, as to put out a burning match. But it is absolutely certain that the tumbler of water, which looks so marvellously effective for the match, is useless when you have to face a big jungle in conflagration; and a big Indian town, densely populated, with cases of plague beginning to crop up in every quarter of it, is such a jungle in a state of occult conflagration. I was in Bombay soon after the first cases of plague were brought to the public notice, at the end of September 1896. There were then 20 to 30 cases of plague occurring daily. The real beginning of the disease could afterwards be traced to the month of July, so that it had been spreading for some three months unnoticed. I was taken to the ward of the town first affected, in Mandvi, a small place with a population of about a hundred thousand.

(To be concluded.)

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE B. TRAHER.)

DISPUTE REGARDING DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

MAHOMEDALI ABDUL HOOSEIN SUMSOODIN AND C. A. TURNER VS. GOOLABCHAND MUNALAL AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be decreed to account to the second plaintiff, as administrator and receiver, of the estate of the late Abdul Hoosein Sumsoodin, for the pearls, and emeralds entrusted to them for sale by the deceased, or return the same to him, or pay the value thereof, namely Rs. 3,402, etc. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

The first plaintiff is the eldest son of Abdul Hoosein Sumsoodin, who died intestate on the 14th December 1896, leaving a widow, the first plaintiff, and minor children. The first plaintiff applied for letters of administration, but under certain circumstances, was obliged to file this suit before his application for letters of administration had been heard. He had since been appointed administrator of his father's estate, and also the receiver of the estate. The deceased Abdul Hoosein Sumsoodin was a pearl and diamond broker and merchant in Bombay, where the defendants carry on business in pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones. Prior to his death, Abdul Hoosein had entrusted the defendants with certain precious stones, of the aggregate value of Rs. 23,402, for sale on his account; and as regards a ruby with pin and a ring set with brilliants, which belonged to a partnership, the same were entrusted to defendants for sale at a price of not less than Rs. 20,000. The deceased had partnership transactions in jewellery with the defendants, in the profits and losses of which he and they had equal shares, and at the foot of the accounts thereof, when closed, there would be a considerable sum due to the deceased. The accounts could not be finally closed until the ruby and pin and ring had been sold. It was agreed between the parties that the deceased should be entitled to retain under lien or charge any monies due by him to the defendants' firm or to the defendant Jogulkishor as security until the transactions in partnership should be closed and adjusted. The plaintiffs prayed, among other things, that an account might be taken of the partnership dealings.

The defendants contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to file and maintain this suit. Having regard to two suits filed in this court against the representatives of the deceased, including the plaintiff, the defendants submitted that the present suit was unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs. The defendants denied that they were in possession of or liable to account for any of the jewellery claimed by the plaintiff. They claimed to be entitled to retain the ruby by way of security for the monies due to them by the deceased. They denied that they were indebted to the deceased in a considerable sum of money. The deceased had bought certain jewellery on his own account, and in consideration of the defendant Jogulkishor assisting him in selling the same, the deceased had agreed to pay a moiety of the nett profits thereof. The defendants submitted that this suit was vexatious, and was only filed for the purpose of letting the other two suits transferred to the list of long causes.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

DISPUTE IN THE GOND SARASVAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY.

WASUDEO GOPAL BHANDARKER AND OTHERS VS. SHAMRAO NARAYEN LAUD AND OTHERS.

WE published his lordship's judgment in the case in our issue of the 8th instant. As all the parties desired that the wishes of the community should be ascertained by calling a public meeting of all its members as defined by his lordship, according to the usual practice under the direction of the court, and under the presidency of an officer appointed by the court, his lordship made the following order yesterday:—A meeting of the members of the community should be held in Setna's Hall, Girgaum, for the appointment of new trustees under the supervision of Mr. L. N. Banajee on Sunday the 16th inst.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

332-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The London Ass Co—Craigie L and O. Part heard.
335-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The World Marine Ins Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.
381-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The South British Fire Marine Ins Co of New Zealand.

Testamentary Suits.

22-98—Mansukilal D and J—L. W G Hivett Carnac vs Lakhmidas Damodar and others—Dikshit and D.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Damodar vs Dhanavahu —Mansukilal D and J.
19-97—Mansukilal D and J—Shicaljee vs Ardashir Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others—Brown and M, and F P Pavri.
28-97—F P Pavri—Birjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Bhicaljee Horjorjee D'Lama—Mansukilal D and J.
29-97—Smethams B and N—Meherbai vs Manecklbai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dhanjeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardeshir H and D.
389-94—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs G F Farran and others —Pestonjee R and K—Special Report.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

To be Mentioned.

42-96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and Co—Mayne and Ford and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedali Abdool vs Gulabchand Manikchand and others—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.
87-57—Dikshit and D—Badrudin Abdulla Kur vs Moolvi Aber Mahomed Abdul Huk—M H Khan.
641-97—Payne G and S—Dayabhai Dholsaji Javeree vs Vithaldas Khimji and another—J C Dalma.
4 7-96—Payne G and S—Gunga Narayen Kisondas and others vs Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V and K.
589-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Lukhumsey vs Heneraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S.
338-96—Manshukilal D and J—Aga Goolam Hussein bin Aga Abdool Hussein Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
341-94—Edgelow and G—Lalloobhey Chuggonlal vs Narotamdas vs Inderji Vaishvan and another—Dikshit and D.
446-96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Bareo Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.
447-96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.
257-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchand Kupurchand vs Rowhappa Virappa Karaggy and another—Dikshit and D, and K J Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Dismissal.

658-96—Edgelow and G—Bhugwandas Narotamdas vs Chunilal Dharamdas and others—Hiralal M and M. and obitans M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

25-97—In person—Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtary vs J B Chavbal.
99-97—Daphtary and F—Narayen Vishram Dalvi vs J Cavalier del Tyfo.
422-97—Sorabjee and J—Roopchand Hookumchand and others vs Lieut H T Naylor and another—Crawford B and Co.
455-97—M N Saklatwalla William Bernard Stokes vs Sundernath D Khote and another—Bicknell M and M.
480-97—M N Saklatwalla—Bikabhoy Asurjee vs Borahalli Mahomed Rajabally.
485-97—Maganlal and d—Lilookchand Maneckchand and another vs Kadurjee Russooljee and others—Bicknell M and M.
490-97—Brown and M—The Bank of Bombay vs Kikachand Bookakdas and others.
503-97—In person—Bhawanjee Hurbhan and others vs Latiffbhai and others.
581-97—Payne G and S—Coomer Jamal Vayany vs Mir Ahteb Sanalkhan Mir Ebrahim Alikhan.
513-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithaldas Khetsey—Dikshit and D.
514-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithaldas and another—Dikshit and D.
571-97—Khunderao and S—Gordhundas Jaitha vs Jaggonath Hanjee and others—Muljee and R.
589-97—Alibhai and J Sitaram Luximon vs Narayen Withoba.
629-97—Dikshit and D—Hirachand Khushalchand and others vs Vandravan Horchand.
631-97—Jamardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—Hiralal M and M.
643-97—Sorabjee and J—Jesruf Panajee and others vs Rivapa Rudrapa.
658-97—Pestonjee R and K—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Mancherjee Kaikeshru Heeramaneck.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

30-97—In person—Kaba Giga Darjee vs Bhika Vaga Darjee and another—Cap and V.
46-97—In person—Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Karimbhoy and another.
39-97—In person—Ally Mahomed Hassam vs Shaik Fukrudin Shaik Mobesin—M A Vakil.
50-97—In person—Mahadoo Hassoo Koli vs Madhowjee Ishwarjee and another.

Defended New Long Cause.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Rachunathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodar—Little and Co. Part heard.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs. a.
D. M.	7 0
Total	7 0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,406 12
Grand total	1,413 12

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. TIL.

THE Final forecast of the Til crop (Sesamum or gingelly) for 1897 reads:—

Rainfall.—The rains, which commenced in the third week of June, were light and were followed by a long break and hot winds, which did not allow of the completion of sowings of the til crop in that month. They were therefore renewed about the middle of July when the regular rains set in. The rainfall was heavy and continuous in August, but light in September; while it was practically nil in the month of October except in some of the eastern districts, where it was in excess of the normal.

Area.—The total area under til sown alone in the present year amounts to 1,46,841 acres as compared with 1,77,785 acres returned last year, showing a decrease of 17·41 per cent, which is in consequence of the late commencement of the regular rains. When compared with the average area of the preceding seven years the present year's area shows a drop of 13·24 per cent. Of the total area returned this year no less than 1,18,270 acres are comprised in the four districts of Bundelkhand; and the balance (28,571 acres) in the remaining districts of the provinces.

Condition.—The season has been very favourable throughout. The heavy downpours in August were followed by light rain in September, which proved very beneficial to the crop, and allowed weeding operations to be properly carried out. The rainfall in October was heavy in some of the eastern districts and damaged the til crop; but in the rest of the province, including Bundelkhand, the clear sunshine of October further benefited the crop. Taking the province as a whole the condition of the crop is reported on very favourably and the grain generally is plump.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of the present year's crop of til on land on which it was sown alone is estimated at 14,994 tons as compared with 12,221 tons estimated last year. The crop has done so exceptionally well that notwithstanding a falling off in the acreage to the extent of 17·41 per cent., the estimated yield exceeds the last year's estimate by 22·69 per cent. The out-turn of til sown in conjunction with other crops may be conjecturally put at about 50,000 tons as compared with 45,000 tons estimated last year; but this produce does not much affect the market as it is chiefly grown for home consumption.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Veraval, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi and in excess in the minimum large to very large defect at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur Nagpur, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 91·2 at Surat, and the lowest 38·3 at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the sky is overcast at Ahmedabad. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate that the weather to the southwards of Colombo in the Indian Ocean is very unsettled, and a depression appears to exist there. With this exception the weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

Monday:—The barometer has fallen over the north of the Punjab as well as over Malabar and Ceylon, but has continued to rise in other parts of the Indian region. The rise has been rapid over Assam and Upper Burma. Pressure is high over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces as well as over the Upper Assam Valley, while it is low over the extreme south. The barometer read largely above the normal over northern India, and about normal in the extreme south. Hence gradients are steeper than usual. Calms and variable breezes prevail over northern India, north-east to north-west winds over the Bay, and easterly winds elsewhere. The force is fresh at Diamond Island and in some of the western stations, but is moderate or light generally. The mean temperature has generally risen except in Burma, Madras, and the Central Provinces, the rise over the North West of the Himalayas has been brisk. The mean temperature remains excessive over the north west of India, over Burma, and over south of Madras, and lower than usual elsewhere. The greatest deficiency is reported from the west of Bengal and the east of the North West and Central Provinces, the greatest excess is from central Burma. A few showers have again fallen in Burma, and a light shower of rain or snow is reported from Minimarg; but elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·998
Temperature of the Air	degree 75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·3
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degree 83·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	do. 67·8
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, W, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 194

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 9.

10 p.m. ... 71·4

MONDAY.—JAN. 10.

6 a.m. ... 68·8
10 a.m. ... 73·4
2 p.m. ... 74·6
4 p.m. ... 80·4

DR. STEIN, Principal of the Oriental College Lahore, has been deputed by the Punjab Government to accompany the Force proceeding to Buner for the purpose of an archæological survey. Buner, though practically unexplored, writes the Allahabad paper, may be considered a field of considerable importance for Indian antiquarian research. For some years back Major Deane, C. S. I., Political Agent for Swat and Dir, has been able to collect a remarkable series of inscriptions in previously unknown characters, the great majority of which come from Buner and the immediately adjoining independent territory. The first of these epigraphical finds were published by M. Senart, of the French Academy, in 1894. Since then Major Deane's collection has been largely increased, and in a paper printed in Part I of the Bengal As

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97 Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and three have been SAVED by Ratliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. As for Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are read with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ratliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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2. Song ..... "Ich liebe dich" ..... Beethoven
MADAME SHULTZ.
3. Pianoforte Solo
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.
4. Song ..... "All my World" ..... Hope Temple
Mr. MEDLEY.
5. Violin Solo ..... "Fantasia Appassionata" ..... H. Venisetemps.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
EXTENSION OF VISITS—WILL REMAIN HERE TILL 20TH JANUARY 1898.
PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,
Warrants
A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.
Prof essor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.
Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.
Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.
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THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL.
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Convulsive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,
AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.
Consultation Free of Charge.
Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.
CHARGES MODERATE.
The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.
OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m. Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.
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Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

THE latest telegraphic advices through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and our news this evening is of a purely local nature.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,34,404
" " Branches	Dec.	"	5,27,433
Other "	Dec.	"	13,68,990
Government Securities	Dec.	"	38,23,433
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	37,31,725
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	30
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	93,501
Cash	Dec.	"	17,45,938

Notwithstanding the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rate last week in presence of a still increasing demand for Money at the Bank and in the open market the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows a reduction of 17½ lakhs in the Cash Balance compared with an addition of 35¼ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. The figures which we give above show this to have been due to an increase in the trade demand of some 51 lakhs, as against a diminution in the same direction in the previous week of 30½ lakhs, a large increase being now shown in Loans, while the withdrawals from Private Deposits were considerable, no change to speak of, however, having taken place in Bills Discounted. As will be seen, the decrease in the Cash Balance was partly met by the realization of Government Securities to the amount of some 38¼ lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Bank's head Office and branches there was a decrease in the aggregate of 7 1-2 lakhs.

COTTON has been dull in tone here to-day and prices have delined Rs. 3 per candy, all round. There has been rather more business doing however by Exporters, who have taken 1,300 bales of ready new stuff, say 500 Damergaum, at Rs. 151-2½; 300 each of Bengal, at Rs. 135-45, and Akola, at Rs. 149; 100 Bhosawal, at Rs. 147; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 148 per candy. The Mills have bought 900 bales in all, consisting of Bengal, and Oomrawattee descriptions. Our forward quotations are now 136 for "F. G." Bengal, for January delivery; 172¼ "Good" Broach, for March; and Rs. 154 for "Good" Bhownuggur, for May.

The Telegraphic official weather and crop reports to hand from the Cotton growing districts this morning bring no fresh news, the Broach and Dholleras crops in all the districts of those circles continuing to flourish in seasonable weather, the bolls on the plants ripening more or less rapidly, and will soon be ready for picking. First arrivals of Barsee are expected to show black leaf.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain nominally unchanged in value; but the amount of business passing in both markets is extremely limited.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	5,383 bales.
Wheat	1,309 cwts.
Linseed	3,600 "
Gingellyseed	5,771 "
Rice	4,567 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been a decidedly weaker feeling in this market to-day. Ready cargo being scarce at the present comparatively high Exchange does not allow of fresh business; but it is anticipated that the short tonnage, and the fact of other ports paying higher freights will not allow this market to decline.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates quickly advanced to 1s. 4d. for Bank Wire Transfers, at which a fair amount was reported, business having been afterwards done at 1s. 4 1-32d. to a small extent for the same medium of remittance. Banks have been unwilling sellers forward. Merchants' Bills have been scarce at the advance; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1 76¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a dull market again to-day, no cash transactions of importance having transpired; while the price of 3½ per Cents for the next settlement has declined to 95 1-16, which is our closing rate this evening. Threes are quite nominal.

SHARES have remained inactive to-day. Manockjee Petit Mill have declined Rs. 10; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. are Re. 5 lower; while New Berar Press are Rs. 5 higher.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 1,673·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,788	47,31,463	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks	28,81,038	49,01,463	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,780	2,60,644	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	234
Total to corresponding date do.	30,18,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,53,719

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date ..... " 1,83,542

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	406	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,149	31,87,541	86,468	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,468	54 22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,481	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	286	412	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33,17,623	1,05,687	58,55,188

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 76,880
Ditto, to date ..... " 4,33,010

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 18th December, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	Rs. 1,00,102	Rs. 5,41,939	6,287	6,48,328
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	

Decrease ..... Rs. 66,487

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 18th December 1897.

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	46,759	37,225	9,527	...	1,24,735	...
Goods	61,817	64,614	173	...	70,267	...
Other earnings	3,524	6,198	...	2,674	15,302	...
Total for week	1,15,093	1,08,067	7,026	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	26,46,789	24,35,995	...	..	2,10,794	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SPINNER.—Dec 23rd, at the residence of her sisters, Betton House, Wilbington, Zillah, the beloved wife of Emil Spinner, of Bombay and Manchester, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Johnson of Betton, Market Drayton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERRIER.—January 3, at Torquay, the wife of the Rev. A. Ferrier, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a son.
GRINDAL.—January 5, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Frederick Grindal, of a daughter (still-born).
JORDAN.—January 4, at Observatory Cottage, Simla, the wife of S. H. Jordan, of a daughter.
THURLEY.—January 4, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. R. M. Thurley, Salt, Askari and Customs Department, of a son.
WALSH.—January 2, at Jhelum, the wife of A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES D'CRUZ.—December 31, at the Sacred Heart Church, Kovilpatti, by the Rev J. Reynolds, David Wilky D'Cruz, P. W. Inspector, S. I. R., to Victoria Maud, daughter of Mr. J. A. Jones, late Superintendent of the M. C. S. H.

DEATHS.

DACOSTA.—December 31, at Jhera Dun, Samuel DaCosta, late Sunordinate Judge and Judge, Small Cause Court, Patnaah, Bengal, 1st Honorary Magistrate, Dehra Dun, one of the Defenders of the Arrah Garrison during the Mutiny of 1857, aged 75 years 5 months, and 23 days.
UPSON.—January 4, at Lahore, Mary Josephine, wife of Mr. A. Upson, North-Western Railway, aged 31 years and 6 months.
WOOD.—January 4, at Nagpur, suddenly from failure of the heart's action, Richard S. Wood, Superintendent, Secretariat Press, Central Provinces, aged 47 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

THE astronomy which held the field for the first half of the present century would have been able to predict to the minute and the second the moment of totality in the coming eclipse. But it could not have done much more. The old astronomy set itself to calculate the movements of the heavenly bodies, and when it had done that it believed it had accomplished everything that science could do. It had not the means, and therefore not the ambition, to go further and ascertain the nature and composition of the stars in their courses. It never entered into their minds that it would be possible to analyse the gases of which the sun and the more distant stars were composed, and detect in them the bodies which exist in our planet in the solid form of iron and other metals. A new race of astronomers has arisen, with aims and objects wholly beyond the scope of Laplace Leverrier, Bessel, Airey and Adams. The immense strides made in the manufacture of telescopic apparatus, the spectrum analysis, and the utilisation of photography have effected a revolution in astronomy comparable to that brought about in war by arms of precision and high explosives, and in the carriage of men and goods by railways and steamships with triple expansion engines. In 1845, Lord Ross's famous telescope was set up in Parsonstown, in the centre of Ireland. It was the greatest achievement yet accomplished in reflectors. But the results were disappointing, for it magnified the impediments of the air which weaker instruments scarcely observed. The melancholy ocean, with its mists, was found to be a serious obstacle to astronomical research. The Ross telescope justified the prediction of Sir Isaac Newton in 1717, that if telescopes were greatly improved, they would become practically useless, unless they were carried to mountain tops. "If the theory of making telescopes," wrote Newton, "could be fully brought into practice, there yet would be certain bounds beyond which telescopes could not perform. For the air through which we look upon the stars is in a perpetual tremor, as may be seen by the tremulous motions of shadows cast from high towers, and by the twinkling of the fixed stars. The only remedy is a most serene and quiet air, such as may perhaps be found on the top of the highest mountains above the grosser clouds." When it was found that the Ross telescope was deprived of much of its true value by the humidity of the Atlantic mists, astronomers looked round for situations in which those disturbing media would not operate. Mr. Lassell resolved to try whether the more favourable climate of Malta would not give better results than could be expected in the humid air of the British Isles. In 1852 he took a 24-inch Newton telescope to that island, and a few years later constructed one of four times its capacity for his experiments in that island. The results were still disappointing, being negative rather than positive.

Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, resolved to ascertain by actual experiment what could be accomplished by eliminating the lower third or fourth part of the atmosphere. For this purpose, he proceeded to the Peak of Teneriffe and established his station at Guajara, nearly nine thousand feet above the sea, near the rim of the crater from which the famous Peak rises another three thousand feet. He found that his telescope, five feet in focal length, had been increased in power thirty-nine times by the elimination of the lowest quarter of the atmosphere. This meant that it had become possible to penetrate thousands of billions of miles into space before impenetrable. At Edinburgh, stars of the eleventh magnitude could not be discerned in the most favourable circumstances. At Teneriffe, with an elevation of ten thousand feet, stars of the fourteenth magnitude were in view. At Guajara the stars were scarcely seen to twinkle; they made a vivid and concentrated impression upon the eye, and suggested to the Astronomer the possibility of measuring them with the micrometer. The gain was twofold; in the tranquillity of the air and its increased transparency. The Milky Way shone with extraordinary lustre, and Jupiter with tenfold splendour. Nevertheless, there were serious drawbacks, the dust haze from the Sahara Desert surrounded the sun with an intense glare caused by the reflected light. The moons of Jupiter which keen eyes have seen in ordinary altitudes, were invisible except through the telescope. The African dust haze on Teneriffe was as inimical to astronomical needs as the Atlantic mists had proved in the British Isles. America, with its magnificent ranges of mountains, many of them reaching an immense altitude, possesses many advantages which have been turned to the fullest account by American scientists, supplied with a lavish hand with the necessary funds by American millionaires. James Lick, a self-made man, born in Pennsylvania, four years before the close of the last century, took the lead in the establishment of a mountain observatory, equipped with a completeness and on a scale never before deemed possible. When he was fifty-one years of age, he had made six thousand pounds in a fairly successful commercial career in South America. In 1847, California, recently annexed, was practically unexplored territory and the secret of its gold placers had not yet been disclosed. Mr. Lick decided to settle down on the sandy promontory between the Pacific and the Bay, now known as that of San Francisco. The hamlet of Yerbabuena, consisting of wooden shanties with a floating population of about six hundred, had changed its name to San Francisco the previous year. Early in 1848, gold was discovered; the wooden hamlet increased almost momentarily to a city of a quarter-of-a-million of inhabitants. Building ground sold at a price equalling those of New York or London. At a bound James Lick was a millionaire, one of the richest in the United States. He spent his money freely on public purposes, and in 1874 he set aside for philantropic, patriotic, and scientific objects £400,000. Of this sum about £150 000 was allocated to the erection of a telescope which the donor desired should be superior to and more powerful than any ever yet made, an aspiration typically American.

Whether this Californian Maecenas had acquired any special scientific knowledge does not appear, but the practical foresight which was evinced by his decision to settle down on the site of what was to be a great city, appears to have guided him in determining that the Lick Observatory should be set up at an elevation which would eliminate the unfavorable atmospheric conditions that had made themselves felt near the sea level. Experiments were made to ascertain the most convenient site, and Mr. Lick, when nearly eighty, himself spent a night on one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, to judge of its capabilities. Ultimately it was decided to place the observatory on Mount Hamilton, fifty-miles south-east of San Francisco, and 4,440 feet high. It was sufficiently inland to be practically free from mists from the Pacific. The largest refractor ever made up to that time was in the Lick Observatory. M. Fiel in Paris cast in 1882 the object lens, 38·18 inches across and weighing 380 lbs. The flint glass took four days to melt and a whole month to cool. The cost was two thousand pounds. To make the peak of Mount Hamilton suitable for the observatory, forty thousand tons of trap rock had to be planed away. To make way for the ponderous machinery, a road 26 miles long had to be made zigzagging across the thirteen miles to be traversed between the starting point on the plain and the summit. Even before the great refractor was in its place, the minor equipment, which had been set up some years earlier, gave remarkable results owing to the marvellous purity of the air. In two months forty-two double stars were discovered. The example set by Mr. Lick was followed by others before Mr. Yerke created the observatory which at present holds the field. As might be expected, the highest observatories in the whole world have been established by Americans. Professor Langley, director of the Alleghany Observatory in Pennsylvania, in 1881 took a journey of 3,500 miles to see the stars from a station on Mount Whitney. The object was to compare the results of observations taken at an altitude 13,000 feet above the sea with similar observations taken at a level of 4,000 feet. In this way it was possible to arrive at definite conclusions as to the effect of the atmosphere on the rays coming to the earth from the heavenly bodies. It was established that the sun is possessed of infinitely greater heat than had been assumed. If it were not for the absorption of certain rays by the atmosphere of the earth and of certain other rays by the photo-sphere of the sun, the luminary, instead of appearing to us as yellow, would be a distinct azure, slightly tinted with green, and it would be from three to four times as brilliant as it now seems. On the other hand, had the earth no atmosphere, on a summer's day we should have the Fahrenheit thermometer fifty degrees below zero—eighty degrees of frost. The inhabitants of the earth, under such conditions, would look as blue as the sun itself. At noon day in the hottest countries of the tropics, the Mercury would be frozen solid. If there were no solar rays at all, the refrigeration would be 189 degrees more than at present and the earth would become as cold as the depths of space where the sun's rays never penetrate. The highest observatory in Europe until recently was that erected on Mount Etna. That in course of erction on Mt. Blanc will be much higher and French astronomers are looking forward with much interest to the results expected from it. On Etna the seeing power of a telescope of two inches aperture is equal to that of a three-inch telescope in England. It is much to be regretted that the line of totality in the coming eclipse does not traverse any mountain range which would enable the observers to witness the phenomenon at an elevation sufficient to eliminate the disturbing lower third of the atmosphere.

THE volume of the foreign trade of British India exclusive of treasure during the eight months of the year ending on November 30th last was eleven crores and fifty-five lakhs below the total for the corresponding period of the preceding year. At the end of October the balance to the bad was no less than 1,286 lakhs, so that during November there was a recovery of 133 lakhs. It would appear therefore that the tide of retrogression has been reversed, and certainly the prospect is far more hopeful than it was twelve months ago, when eight or nine months of famine were before us. Each month will now see a recovery of India's position, especially on the export side of the account. The decline as between imports and exports has been pretty evenly distributed; if India has had no surplus food-stuffs to ship she also has lacked the prosperity enabling her to buy largely from foreign countries The decrease of imports was 554 lakhs and that of exports six crores, so that on the eight months account the balance of trade in India's favour was reduced by only 46 lakhs. Our imports of treasure were so excessive during the eight months that when transactions therein are included the reduction of imports is entirely overset, leaving only a deficiency on the export side of 636 lakhs. Bombay alone received eleven crores worth of treasure as compared to 6½ crores worth in the same months of 1896, and seven crores worth in those of 1895. The decrease in imports of merchandise is mainly in cotton piece-goods, of which India took only 1,354 lakhs as against 1,817½ lakhs in 1896. The reduction in receipts of cotton yarn—a much smaller trade—was 18½ lakhs, while in other manufactured articles it was 166 lakhs, so that altogether under the seventh main head of imports the decrease in value was no less than 648½ lakhs, which shows very clearly how greatly the purchasing power of the country was restricted during the scarcity. In raw materials and unmanufactured articles also there has been a large contraction—74½ lakhs, out of the total trade of 261 lakhs. In mineral and other oils and in chemicals and drugs, substantial increases were reported, their consumers being mainly people unaffected or only slightly affected by the famine. Imports of railway plant and rolling stock irrespective of the large indents made by Government continue to develop. The returns do not indicate any great loss of British trade in machinery, mill work, and other imports of this kind by reason of the engineers' strike, but no doubt forward contracts account for this. If the strike is continued for another six months—and there is no present prospect of an early settlement,—the demand from India is certain to be diverted into non-British channels.

As in the imports the chief falling off is in cotton goods, so on the other side of the account the heaviest deficiency is in raw cotton, the shipments of which went down from 760 lakhs to 588 lakhs. The decrease is marked in the case of all the Continental countries and is mainly due to the slowness of the Indian dealer to accommodate his prices to the cheap rates that have prevailed since it became certain that the American crop would be exceptionally heavy. Large as were the shipments to Japan last year they have been exceeded this year, the total indent rising from 808,000 bales to 845,000. But what has been gained in quantity has been nearly all lost in value owing to the reduction in price Opium exports stand next to cotton in the extent of curtailment, the trade having gone down from 570 lakhs to 418 lakhs. The reduction of duty has not apparently arrested the decay of this branch of commerce, which has its main cause in the development of local cultivation in China. The only other main head of export that has been reduced by over a crore of rupees is that of oilseeds—the bulk of the loss in this case as in the cotton shipments falling upon our own unfortunate city. In wheat there was some recovery during November, but the shipments were still 42½ lakhs of rupees below the value of the corresponding eight months. Jute also regained some lost ground, but in indigo there was a further, though not serious, fall. In rice and in tea the position at the end of the month was more favourable than at the beginning, and the same remark applies to cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods, though in all four branches of trade there is a good deal of lee way to make up. In manufactured articles other than cotton nearly one-third of the diminution of 76 lakhs at the end of October had been made good when November closed. Altogether the prospects of trade for 1898 are reassuring, and but for the plague which still hangs like a nightmare over Bombay and the Presidency the commercial situation would be one of the almost unqualified hopefulness.

IN India we have known all along who was the piper who played the Gordon Highlanders into action and continued playing after he had been shot and was unable to march. Findlater was the man's name. But owing to the culpable negligence of some news correspondent or other, Lance-Corporal Piper Milne's name was wired home, and much confusion and heart-burning was caused. There was a Press Censor in the Camp. He was supposed to set little inaccuracies right. But the error was allowed to pass, the consequence being a squabble as to who was the hero. And worse than that, came a telegram from Her Majesty enquiring after the wrong man. It is almost impossible to believe that the Commanding Officer or the Adjutant of the Regiment could have allowed the confusion to continue. It could have been so easy for him to set the matter right by communicating with any one of the countless correspondents at the front. But no; the British public is allowed to remain in ignorance, and the most meledramatic feature of Dargai has been cruelly marred. We are pleased to find, however, that Lance-Corporal Milne is more of a hero than circumstances permitted him to show himself on the morning the heights were scaled. He has written frankly explaining the situation, though doubtless his relatives regret having to admit it was Findlater, not Milne. But they have the consolation that Milne was the leading piper in the charge, and that he displayed more than ordinary heroism in declaring that to Findlater and not to himself is due the honour which the carelessness and slovenliness of a correspondent had given him. In a letter to his brother, Milne says: "The piper that was supposed to be shot through both ankles was only shot through one, and it was him that played a little after he received his wound, but he could not have played much, as the half of his chanter was shot away before he started playing. His name was Findlater. So the honour lies with him, not with me. However, I got a letter from my adjutant the other day informing me that the Queen had sent a telegram out to Sir William Lockhart, the Commander of the expedition, asking for all the wounded, and she mentioned my name in partic

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

A battalion of the Warwick Regiment has left Alexandria for Wady Halfa.

The Cameron Highlanders, the 21st Lancers, and the Irish Fusiliers follow.

The Dervishes continue massing at Shendy and Metemmeh, and great activity prevails at Omdurman.

ANOTHER FRENCH CRUISER FOR CHINA.

The French cruiser Duguay Trouin has been ordered to China.

NEW SERVIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ex-King Milan, father of the reigning King of Servia, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Servian Army.

This has excited distrust at St. Petersburg.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Times* says that Khartoum is the present objective of the Soudan expedition, but that the advance will be continued beyond that as far as may be judged necessary.

FREE SILVER AGITATION IN AMERICA.

There are numerous indications of the spread of the free silver agitation in the United States.

The Democrats and Populists are united on the subject, but the Republicans are divided.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS FOR CHINA.

The Russian Military Adviser engaged by China and three subalterns have arrived at Pekin.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT MEADE.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Meade, permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

GENERAL ORDER RE THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS.

SYMPATHY BY T. E. THE VICEROY AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10,

A General Order has been issued stating that the Commander-in-Chief has it in command from H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor-General to express to the Army his Excellency's deep regret at the loss which it has sustained in the death of Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, and his high appreciation of the services rendered to the State by that officer. The General Order gives a record of General Yeatman-Biggs' services, which cover a period of thirty-seven years, refering, amongst other events, to his conduct of the operations in the Ublan Pass and on the Sarmana, "which ended with the defeat of the tribesmen and relief of Gulistan;" and adds that the "Commander-in-Chief shares the deep regret which will be felt by the Army at the premature death of this gallant and distinguished officer."

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 10.

To-day's plague figures show 18 cases and 14 deaths in the City; 2 cases in the Cantonment; one attack and 4 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 2 imported cases and 2 deaths and 4 indigenous cases and 2 deaths in the Districts.

In the General Plague Hospital 18 persons were admitted, one in the Mahomedan Hospital; and one in the Gujerati. In the General Plague Hospital 14 died; 2 died and 5 were discharged from the Mahomedan Hospital.

There are in all 346 persons under treatment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Melbourne arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32

The Manchester Market has been steady

2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	26 7-16

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 33, Evergreen Place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U.S.A., for improvements in cigarmaking machines; the Publishing, Advertising, and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 50, King Street, Cheapside, London, for improvements in impregnating and coating fabrics or permeable materials; Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 18, Wellington Road, Withington, near Manchester, for improvements in, or connected with, automatic fire extinguishers; George Henry Williamson, manufacturer, Worcester, for improvements in the loose covers and cutters of hermetically sealed metallic boxes or cases; the Publishing, Advertising, and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King Street, Cheapside, London, for improvements in box or enamelled papers; Emile Seguy, printer, of Parthenay (Deux-Sevres) in the Republic of France, for an improved portable folding mosquito net; the Vevril Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 139, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in the manufacture of machine belting; Haji Kasim, proprietor of an iron factory, care of the Hyderabad Banking Co., Hyderabad, Deccan, for a bucket to draw water from wells; Helen Denison Rushton, gentlewoman, of 10, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, for a portable bicycle rest and house stand combined or separate; Henry Willock Boileu, district superintendent of police, of Dumka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bengal, for improvements in, or relating to, gaiters or leggings; the American Railway Electric Light Company, manufactures, of 14, Stone Street, New York city, U.S.A., for improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity, and for regulating the current for the same; Charles Robert Walter Filmer, Superintendent, Burdwan Water-works, Bengal, for a street stand-post for use in connection with the water-supply of cities; and Hercules Sanche, pysician, of New York, for means of utilising the dinamic energies or inductive force of matter, and apparatus connected therewith.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

AN HOSPITAL ASSISTANT SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, JAN. 10.

An Hospital Assistant, of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, was shot dead, at 2-30, to-day, three miles off Bara side of the Gandao post, and three mules were carried off by a party of raiders. Contrary to the strict order, he was travelling without escort. The O. C. Gandao post immediately went in pursuit, but failed to catch the enemy, who went towards Dora.

The K. O. Y. L. I. went up the high hill to the north of the camp to-day, and go into communition with Ali Musjid.

The weather here is cloudy.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

SMART OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

General Symons arrived at Lundi Kotal on Sunday and inspected the garrison the same afternoon. The usual foraging parties are collecting supplies. It has been ascertained that the enemy lost one killed and one wounded from the fire of the Gurkhas concealed in the village on Friday night. The Shinawaris have surrendered five rifles; and seven more are promised.

Sanghao, 9th.—Colonel Adams with Cavalry has effected a junction with General Meiklejohn and bivouacked last night at Kingargali. Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae hoped to get all his Infantry baggage over the Pirsai Pass to Knai, to-day.

General Blood crossed the Tanga Pass to-day to Kingargali, where everything is working satisfactorily, and the political outlook appears promising. The mule path over the pass will be completed to-night. The latest reports put the enemy's loss on the seventh at about twenty killed and fifty or sixty wounded. The weather still keeps fine.

Tnall, 9th.—The 6th Bengal Cavalry has left Doaba for Hangu *en route* for Jullunder.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBESMEN.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE SALARZAI SECTION.

LATER.

Sir Richard Udney is due in Calcutta to-morrow, but General Lockhart's visit is postponed owing to the continued illness of his nephew, Lieutenant Maxwell.

Sanghao, 9th.—A Jirgah of the Salarzai and Asherzai sections of the Bonnerwals has come into Kingargali. Their attitude is extremely submissive. The intention of the eastern Bonner sections, however, is not yet disclosed. The troops under General Meiklejohn proceed on Monday to visit Jawar, the principal village of the Salarzai section, Lieutenant Dowen accompanying as Political Officer.

It would seem that the Bonnerwals were scarcely prepared for the immediate advance of our troops, and had moreover separated their forces in order to watch all the passes. They may possibly have gathered in strength after realising that their country was being invaded. Sir Bindon Blood expected to reach the large village of Tursak on Friday evening; but it is not yet known whether he was able to push on so far. Much would depend on the difficulties encountered by his transport in crossing the ridge above Sanghao. Colonel Adams' column should have been able to join hands with him, unless unexpected resistance was met with on the Pisani Pass. The cavalry was, if possible, to be sent well forward, so as to create a marked impression on the enemy, who are not accustomed to meeting mounted men.

The Zakka Khel are reported to be still absent from the Khyber, but the reason for their withdrawal is as yet unknown. Girdi, to which many of them are reported to have gone, is near Dakka on the road to Jellalabad. They may possibly be taking their families there with the intention of crossing the Kabul River into Mohmand country. They have not received much sympathy from the Shinwaris near Landi Kotal, who do not care to receive and support them as fugitives. The winter is unusually severe in the Khyber, eleven degrees of frost having been registered a few nights ago.

No. 9 (British) Mountain Battery, now with the Tirah Field Force, will not proceed to Burma as laid down in the programme of reliefs. No. 5 (British) Mountain Battery, will consequently stand fast at Mandalay.—*Pioneer.*

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION BY THE RATEPAYERS.

YESTERDAY was the last day for receiving nominations of candidates by the ratepayers of the different wards of the city in connection with the forthcoming Municipal elections. Under the Municipal Act the ratepayers possess the right of electing thirty-six members, and as the result of yesterday's nominations 43 candidates have come forward for the suffrages of the ratepayers. From the list given below it will be observed that out of the seven wards of the city, only one has been left uncontested. It is the Fort ward, the only candidates who have come forward being the present representatives of the ward in the Corporation. The elections in the other six wards will be contested. In the Bhuleshwar and Mahim wards there are two candidates in excess of the number of seats, and in the rest one in excess. The candidates for the different wards are as follows:

(A ward, 6 seats.)
1 Dr Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak.
2 Mr Dinshaw Edulji Wachha.
3 Mr Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.
4 Mr Cowasji Merwanji Shroff.
5 Mr Mir Aun Ali.
6 Mr Kalliandas Keshavdas.

(B ward, 8 seats.)
1 Mr Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji.
2 Dr A G Viegas.
3 Rao Saheb Vishalrao K Vaudekar.
4 Mr Rahimtulla Khairaz.
5 Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
6 Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed.
*7 Mr Dost Mahomed Allana.
*8 Mr Fazulbhai Karimbai Ibrahim.
*9 Dr Nadershaw Hormusji Sukhia.

(C ward, 8 seats.)
1 Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji.
2 Mr Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur.
3 Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.
4 Dr K N Bahadurji.
5 Dr C H F Underwood.
*6 Mr Vithaldas Damoder.
*7 Mr Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy.
*8 Mr Pranjiwandas Kaliandas.
*9 Dr Diego Manuel De Silva.
*10 Mr Karsondas Chhabildas.

(D ward, 5 seats.)
1 Dr Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji.
2 The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna.
3 Mr Samdasnath D Bote.
4 Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit.
*5 Mr Hormusji Shapurji Vakil.
*6 Dr Diego Manuel Da Silva.

(E ward, 5 seats.)
1 Mr Haji Usuf Haji Ismail.
2 Mr Jaya Karadi Lingu.
3 Mr Charlestone Hewett.
4 Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram.
*5 Mr Kazi Kabirudin.
*6 Mr Shapurji Byramji Kasrak.

(F ward, 2 seats.)
1 Mr Cursetji Nussurvanji Wadya.
2 Mr Bhagwandas Narotumdas.
*3 Mr Jamshedji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadya.

(G ward, 2 seats.)
1 Mr Ardeshir Framji Unwalla.
2 Dr D A De Monte.
*3 Mr Pranjiwandas Kalyandas.
*4 Mr Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

The candidates, whose names have been marked with an asterisk (*), are not members of the Corporation.

THERE is to be a great gathering of scientific men in India from all parts of the world to observe the solar eclipse on January 22nd. Among those on their way out is Earl Rosse, who may be almost termed an hereditary astronomer, for he is the son of the famous peer whose name is connected with the great telescope at Parsonstown. Doubtless all who can get away from Calcutta will hasten on the great day to Buxar, where a large camp is being built for the accomodation of the Viceroy and his guests.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

THE comparatively small crowd—perhaps there were 3,500 persons—which saw the North v. South match at Carlisle, on Saturday, is regarded a proof of the unpopularity from which the Rugby Union game is undeservedly suffering in the North of England. The ground was very soft, and one large patch was covered with sawdust. There was a dead calm; the only flag in sight drooped on its mast, and when the packs had warmed up to their work it was curious to see the cloud of steam hanging motionless over the scrummage in the clear, still air. At 2-35 Oakes kicked off, and the game began in the Southern ground. There was a good rush by the Northern forwards, which was stopped by Mackie, who ran to the middle of the ground, where he passed—rather through the other's cleverness than through his own mistake—into the hands of Fookes. Bunting soon made a capital run, but passed the ball away with misguided unselfishness. However, the game was now in the Northern quarters; the ball suddenly appeared to fly right out of the scrummage, and it was caught by Bunting. Byrne tried to kick a goal from the mark, but failed. After this there was some best Welsh passing up and down the Northern line, and the Southern goal was relieved by one of the too rare combinations among the forwards. Again the Northerners came back the mass and this time the Southern goal was saved less by than by the individual. It was Mortimer who made a fine dribble towards the Northern goal. Bunting got the ball, ran some way, and then passed to Mackie. Fookes alone seemed likely to stop either of them, and when the pass was being made he did not appear to know which of them to tackle. Byrne's second kick was a failure. After the drop out there was momentarily some play in front of the Northern goal. Pilkington received a pass that gave him a promising chance, but he fumbled the ball; it trickled indicrously down his back, and the chance was gone. Then the game was transferred with extraordinary rapidity to the Southern goal. The Northerners were awarded a penalty kick, and Anderson tried the goal very unsuccessfully. A little later they received another penalty kick and made some advance. This was due to Bunting and Stout being off side. Indeed, the Southern halves and three-quarters were frequently guilty about this part of the game. Some good passing—it was conspicious because it was somewhat rare on this sido, especially as the game continued—took place among the Northern backs. Anderson at last spoiled it, and the Southern fifteen regained all the ground they had just lost. A typical Northern rush was led by Ramsden, and then two dangerous things happened. One was a shot at goal from a penalty kick awarded to the North, the other was a vicious rush by Jacobson. Byrne stopped the latter in quite his best style. "Fetched him that journey," somebody remarked with supreme gratification as the two men came down together. Then there was a scrummage in front of the Southern goal, and Taylor getting the ball dropped a really very pretty goal with delightful coolness. The Northern team were now a point ahead. The second try scored by the south just before half-time was almost entirely due to the fine play of the Southern backs. All the four three-quarters played their part, and the ball was in the hands of the Stout when it was put down over the Northern line near the corner. Bryne failed at the not very easy kick. At half-time the score was:—South two tries (six points); North, one dropped goal (four points).

At once in the second half of the game the Northern forwards began to show a superior vigour. It seemed as though they had already outstayed their opponents, and one began seriously to took on the South as a beaten side. Again and again the Southern goal was saved only by the resource of Byrne. Soon Luxmoore was hurt, and for a long time his side was without him. The Southerners had indeed a very unpleasant time of it. At last they were relieved by the award of a free kick. It was only, however, temporary relief. The Northern forwards were down on them again in their impetuousway, and would certainly have scored two or three time if their backs had behaved themselves better. Graham at half, back did not use most of his opportunities, and when the three-quarters did get the ball they did not pass it with judgment. Sometimes it was passed all along the ground, sometimes it went slipping through their fingers high above their heads. One wished for them a little of that "waist-high" passing which the southern backs understood so well. Fookes tried a penalty kick at goal, but made a very poor shot. A little later the Southern backs got the ball and, taking the game out of the hands of their lagging forwards, moved down the ground. But ting had the ball when they approached the Northern goal, but Poole stopped him splendidly. After this the Northern forwards gained back all the ground. The Southerners had missed the first of the only two opportunities they had in the second half of the game. Cannell more than anyone else spoiled the next of the opportunities which the Northern forwards gave to the Northern backs. But the chances were many, and Cannell, after failing at least twice rather conspicuously, ran across the line and scored a try for the North. Ramsden made a poor shot at the goal. The Northerners again led by one point. Upon this the Southern fifteen for the second time in the second half entered Northern ground, and had the extraordinary good fortune to score a try through Stout. Byrne once again failed in the kick. Then the Northern forwards once again beleaguered the Southern goal, and for the last few exciting minutes of the game were simply surging on the line. And how long those minutes seemed! It is always difficult for the spectator to make an accurate allowance for the time wasted in injuries during the game. The strain of waiting for the call of time, already apparently long overdue, is heartbreaking. But it come, after all, before the Northern fifteen had scored again, as everyone must have seen they deserved to do by virtue of their forwards. And so the Southerners won a lucky game as follows:—

South ..... 3 tries (9 points).
North ..... I dropped goal, 1 try (7 points).

It is absolutely clear that the forwards for the English team will be chosen mainly from the North and the backs mainly from the South. The Southern forwards, most of whom had played together before, showed more finesse than vigour, and it is vigour that tells in the last twenty minutes of a game.

THE fog of Saturday completely spoiled football. Most of the matches were carried through, but the pectators on one side of the field knew very little of what was going on the other. Under the circumstances, there were very fair attendances. The gatherings at the League games, in fact, were rather above the average, although there was nothing in the programme of exceptional interest. The results are full of interest, however. To begin with, Notts County, after a series of feeble displays, drew with the rapidly improving Wolverhampton Wanderers, who stand third in the table. The position of the County is not easy to understand. They have so far won one match only, and are securely placed at the bottom of the table. Yet they have played six draws with crack teams, and at times have shown form worthy of the leaders. At one time, on Saturday, they seemed likely to break their long spell of ill-luck. They led at half time, in fact, by a goal to nothing. They were unable to retain that their advantage, however, and had to be content with a draw.

Perhaps the most creditable performance of the day was Stoke's draw Aston Villa. The Villa have performed very erratically, it is true, but they have kept their place in the van, and, despite the draw, are actually at the head of the table. Stoke deserve every credit for their fine performance, however. It is really difficult to understand how a team which can one Saturday spoil the record of Sheffield United and on the next draw with Aston Villa can be second from the bottom of the table. On the form of the past two weeks Stoke ought to be right among the leaders. At present it looks as if the Pottery team would again have to fight for it place in the first division, but there is plenty of hope for it.

Bury, the club immediately above Stoke—above merely by goal average—were not so fortunate Like Stoke, they played a good game, particularly as they were away from heme. West Bromwich Albion were just too much for them, however, winning a hard-fought game by a goal to nothing. Up to half time the Lancashire club had quite as much of the game as their opponents. It was only in the closing stages, in fact, that Garfield scored the winning goal. Preston North End accomplished a very smart performance by beating Sheffield on Wednesday, by two goals to nothing. North End are difficult to make out. One week they display form worthy of their old reputation and, another are beaten out of sight. On Saturday they led from start to finish, and after crossing over with a goal in their favour, added another without reply. Their victory just places them above their local rivals, Blackburn Rovers, who did one of the best things of the day by beating Liverpool at Anfield by a goal to nothing. Form is getting jumbled up very curiously. It is not improbable, in act, that the first few weeks of the new year will witness a striking change in the table. At present Aston Villa are at the head, Sheffield United being prevented from adding their points as they probably would have done, by the fog. Both Wanderers certainly had some encouragement in the display of the United against Stoke the previous week, but it would have been very surprising if the Lancashire club had won. The other League match, that between Sunderland and Everton, was not of much importance. Neither club threaten any serious danger this season.

League calculations have been put on one side during the week in favour of the cup draw. The competition will not obtrude itself until the close of January, but it is already apparent that it will retain all its old interest. It is the laurel wreath of the season. There are immensely more important issues of stake every week, for it is an accepted fact that it is not profitable to the professional clubs to get in the final stages of the competition, but it is good for sport that the desire to carry off the cup should still be cherished. The draw of Wednesday could hardly have been better. The local clubs Newton Heath and Manchester City have fortunately been drawn at home, the former against Walsall, who played them a very good game the other week, and the City against Wigan County. Manchester should be well represented in the second round. The match in which there will probably be most interest is that between Derby County and Aston Villa. Previous form is set aside in these contests. The fact that one club is at the top and the other at the bottom of the table has no bearing in fact. On form the Villa should win, but they have had a previous experience at Derby in the cup competition, and it is not at all improbable that their fate of three years ago will again await them. Singular to say, Notts County and Wolverhampton. Wanderers, who played a draw on Saturday, are drawn together, Notts having the advantage again of playing at home. Both are good Cup fighters and both have had experience of the final stages. The result, there fore, will be watched with considerable interest. Another good match will be that between Everton and Blackburn Rovers, and there is very little to choose on form between Bury and Stoke. Except that Bolton Wanderers ought to win at Luton, victory should rest in the majority of cases with the team having the advantage of ground.

The international question cannot be viewed in the same favourable light. A day or two ago it seemed more likely than not that the disputo with Wales would be amicably settled, and that despite the postponement of the International Board meeting through the illness of Mr. M'Alister the old fixtures would be renewed. The International Board are waiting for definite proposals, however, and in the meantime have put the Welsh fixture on one side and arranged the match between England and Ireland for the end of January. From the tone of the correspondence there is no likelihood of further friction, however. Each side is anxious to settle matters in a friendly way, and we have little doubt that in the end everything will come right.

Mr. R. S. Whalley presided over a meeting of the Rugby Football Union at the County Hotel, Carlisle, on Saturday, but the business done was not of an important character. With regard to the deputation from Yorkshire clubs concerning the reinstatement of professional players the meeting elected a sub-committee, consisting of five northern and five southern members, to look into the matter and report. Respecting the Middlesex and Midland Counties match, in which the referee disallowed a goal because the place had touched the ball after it had been grounded. The Committee decided that the placer's function ends when the kick has been taken, and that he may touch or otherwise handle the ball after placing it. It was resolved that the next North v. South match should take place on February 26. If Devon win the Southern Championship the match will be played in the Midlands, but if the Midland Counties prove successful then the game will be played in Devonshire. The first of next season's North and South matches was fixed for the 17th December, 1898, in the South. This was all the business that was communicated to the press. There was no meeting of the International Board, and nothing transpired as to whether the international fixtures will be seemed this season or not.

When scanning the exchange and sale columns of cycling papers with a view to purchasing a second-hand machine, inexperienced cyclists should ignore annoucements which describe a machine as being a "pattern" of some well-known type—as, for example, "Humber pattern," "River pattern." They should also avoid, as a rule, tyres which are describes as "licensed" Dunlop tyres. The phrase is designed to mislead the purchaser into thinking that he is getting Dunlop tyres. But many tyres are manufacture under license from the Dunlop Company which are really not worth buying. The Dunlop Company in not answerable for the quality of the tyres provided by the firms which pay it royalty.

Level tob tubes are still being fitted to the diamond-framed safety. This is merely a matter of smart appearance, and not desirable from a mechanical point of view, especially in the case of a tall rider. I should advise ank "outsize" rider who is ordering a specially built machine to stipulate that the top tube shall not be level, but slightly sloped up from the head to the saddle pillar-lug. A level tube on a machine ridden by a very long legged man of course necessitates an undue pulling out of the seat pillar, and throws an undesirable strain on the frame. For a short rider the popular pattern is all right.

When is a cyclist at his best? About his third summer, most would reply. The first summer is mostly given up to learning and discovering something about points of style; the second introduces the rider to the society of accomplished wheelmen, of whom durang his novitiate he fought a little say; the third year is the time he puts in practice all that he has been unconsciously learning and shows the stuff he is made of. If he has had fair play all along, he very seldom improves to any marked extent after three summers' riding.

The first test match between Mr. Staddart's team and Eleven of Australia ended on Friday at Sydney in an easy victory for the visitors, who got the 66 runs required to win for the loss of only one wicket. The English cricketers started on Tuesday for a week's holiday to the Gippsland Lakes. They will play a match at Bendigo on the 27th. Prince Ranjitsinhji will play in the next test match, but after that, as his throat is still troublesome, he will probably undergo an operation which will necessitate a week's quiet and abstention from play. Ranjitsinhji has stated in an interview that he considers Jone's bowling throughout the last match was perfectly fair, that Kelly's wicket-keeping was wonderful, and that Hearne was the best bowler on the English side. He thinks that MacLaren has shown himself the finest batsman in the world.

THE schooner yacht building on the Clyde by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., from a design by Mr. G. L. Watson, of Glasgow, is for Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 164ft.; length on water line, 116ft.; beam, 24ft.; draught of water, 17ft.; tonnage, 270; and ballast, 108 tons. Captain John Carter, of Wivenhoe, who for five years had charge of the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, has been appointed to the command of the new schooner, which will be named Eziabow.

PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The total deaths were 213 on Saturday, and it is now as clear as the sun at noonday we are going to have the sad scenes of last year enacted over again. I, in common with many citizens, have been asking the question, "Is everything being done to drive out the plague by the constituted authorities?" Those who have the power have now a very solemn trust committed to them, and if they do not exercise it properly or do not take every possible step to eradicate the evil, I think it is the right of every loyal citizen to say so. I for one mean to speak out my mind, and over my own signature too. I see vast sums being spent and much labour expended in enforcing quarantine on arrivals into Bombay. As Bombay is simply reeking with plague I ask myself the question, "What is the use of quarantine for such arrivals at this time?" How can anyone arriving in Bombay further endanger our common safety? He runs into danger himself it is true, but he does not increase ours. The next question I ask is this, "Why is not 10 days' quarantine put on all those leaving Bombay at some place outside the Island, of Salsette, say?" We know what occurred last year. Bombay people took the plague with them all over the country, and knowing this the authorities have taken no steps to prevent the people spreading the disease all over the country again. It is true two days' detention at Anand, some 200 miles from Bombay, is enforced, but what is this? The last question I have to ask is the most important of all. "What has been done to stamp out the plague by means of Professor Haffkine's method of inoculation?" The answer is, nothing or virtually nothing. It has now been abundantly proved I think that this system of inoculation is most efficacious, and that if every one were inoculated the plague would die out at once. Have the authorities taken any step to avail themselves of this remedy in Poona, Sholapore, Surat, and Bombay? I leave it to the public to answer that question. I myself would enforce inoculation at the point of the bayonet if I had the power, but I know on that point a large number of people will not agree with me. What is a riot or two—better a few lives lost by bullets than many thousands by plague. It is impossible to deal with plague without using the mailed fist. However, I for myself feel sure that even without compulsory inoculation a majority of the inhabitants of Bombay could be induced to voluntarily submit to it if energetic measures were taken. Great pressure could be put on the people by those in authority over them. Government and large employers of labour might insist on it amongst their employes. All persons who had been inoculated should be freed from detention in quarantine. Influential natives should be asked to use their influence amongst their own castes and people. All persons residing in an infected house should be at once taken to segregation sheds for ten days unless they submitted to it. I may be told this would require very large segregation camps. I do not care if it would. It is not a question of expense. Lakhs should be spent sooner than allow this state of things to continue, notwithstanding the Government of India may think this is a good time to indulge in unnecessary frontier wars. In nearly every street there should be an inoculation shed or room with proper persons to carry out the work. Poor persons should be paid to be inoculated, especially when they become ill with fever after the inoculation. Native lecturers should be employed to lecture on the subject and handbills should be distributed explaining the efficacy of the system. Doctors should make a house-to-house visitation for the purpose of inoculating the inmates. To Professor Haffkine we should turn our attention. Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude to this gentleman, and his name will be writ large as Bombay's scroll of fame.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 9. REGINALD GILBERT.

TROOPS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Redbreast, which was in the harbour, received orders to proceed forthwith to Muscat and join Her Majesty's steamers Pigeon and Lapwing. At about noon, yesterday, she weighed anchor under the command of Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Martin and proceeded to her destination.

Urgent orders were received from Head-quarters on Sunday morning by the Military authorities in Bombay to despatch one hundred and fifty men of the 21st Bombay Infantry (commonly known as the Marine Battalion) to the Persian Gulf. Accordingly instructions were issued to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and the required number, under Lieutenants A. A. P. Waller and A. H. D. Creagh, were sent by the British India steamer Dwarka to Karachi, from whence the men will be transhipped on board the Gulf mail steamer Kerbella for conveyance to Jask and Chahbar. Fifty men in charge of Lieut. Waller will be landed at Jask and one hundred in charge of Lieut. Creagh at Chahbar. The troops fell in on their parade ground and marched to the Government Dockyard, headed by the Regimental Band and Captain Mitchell, commanding the regiment. The necessary arrangements for their embarkation were made by the Marine authorities, and before 2-30 o'clock the men were all on board. By 4 p.m. the steamer weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage. It is believed that the troops have been sent to the Gulf in connection with the murder of Mr. Greaves, of the Telegraph Department, and they are to be utilized in the punishment of those responsible for the murder. Although the time at the disposal of the troops was very short they left well equipped with field service kit, camp equipage, and rations for over three months. The Commissariat authorities rapidly supplied the required rations and stores. General Ventris inspected the men before embarkation at the Government Dock, and among others present to witness the departure off were Colonel Reilly, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Captain Mitchell, Commanding the regiment, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Major Cabusac, officiating A. A. General and Captain Falle, R.I.M. The two last named officers directed the arrangements for the departure. As the troops moved in steam launches, the Band played the regimental march and "God save the Queen," and the men gave hearty cheers. They were in very good mood and eager for active service.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS.

THE first monthly meeting of Lodge "Yeatman-Biggs," Calcutta of which Major-General Yeatman-Biggs was founder and member, was summoned for Thursday evening. On the lodge being opened, Worshipful Brother H. M. Rustamji, the District Grand Secretary, said:—The very sad and melancholy duty has fallen to my lot this evening of announcing the sad death of our Right Worshipful District Grand Master, Major-General Yeathman-Biggs, who, as you, all know, was a founder and member of this Lodge after whom it is named. The news is very distressing, because when he left us some months ago we were in the full hope that he would return to us covered with glory and honours, but unfortunately it was destined otherwise, and we have all now to mourn his sad loss. His death is a great loss, not only to this Lodge but to Masonry in general, of which he was the revered and respected head, and during the short time that he had charge of this district, he succeeded in completely winning the respect, esteem, and affection of every member of the Craft within the district. With your permission I will move the following resolution:—That this Lodge desires to place on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Right Worshipful Brother Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., District Grand Master of Bengal, and a founder and member of this Lodge.

Bro. Justice Jenkins said:—It is with genuine sorrow that I second this resolution. By Major-General Yeatman-Biggs's death we have all lost, not only a sympathetic friend, but a distinguished Mason, the head of our Craft in this Province. None of us who have known him can fail to have been struck with his ability, firmness, and courtesy, qualities which secured for him the high position he had attained among us and endeared him to us all.

The resolution was carried in solemn silence, all the brethren standing.

It was also resolved that Lodge "Yeatman Biggs" be placed in mourning for a period of three months.

A circular from District Grand Lodge, placing all the Lodges in this district in mourning for the same period, has been issued.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, H. O. Campbell, Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. Goolam Hossein Aitana, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kallandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Curimbhoy, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljl Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, G. W Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Kanote, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1898-99.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's Budget Estimate for 1898-99.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, in introducing the budget, said: I beg to move that the Budget estimate of income and expenditure for 1898-99, framed and finally approved by the Standing Committee under the terms of section 126 of the Bombay Municipal Act III, of 1888, be now considered. As the Corporation is aware, the current year has been one of an exceptional character, having been full of calamities, the chief of these being the plague and famine. When the budget for 1897-98 was considered last January we were in the midst of the plague, and it was believed that our income would suffer considerably, whereas the expenditure would increase by leaps and bounds. The expenditure has no doubt gone beyond our expectation and means, and our surplus cash balance has been swept away to the extent of Rs. 18,50,000 up to the end of December, and we had to borrow a sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs to replace that balance to meet our demands on account of plague charges, which I trust will be at least partially recoped by the Government, as we were assured that the measures were adopted for Imperial interests. The fears, however, about our income for the year falling off considerably have not been totally realised, and I am glad that Mr. Roughton's amendments to reduce the estimate of income by nearly half were not accepted. The figures of income, as given in the revised estimate, are very encouraging, and show that there will be a very limited deficit.

Particulars.	Budget Estimate for 1897-98.	Actuals of the first 8 months.	Estimate for the remaining 4 months.	Revised Estimate.
1—General tax	18,27,765	15,50,137	4,08,436	19,58,573
2—Additional tax for Fire-brigade	1,14,225	93,583	23,402	1,22,285
3—Wheel tax and Tolls	3,74,500	1,70,657	1,71,210	3,42,472
4—Town duties	9,15,000	4,82,923	3,22,076	8,04,999
5—Halalkhores tax	7,05,010	4,44,942	2,60,415	7,35,358
6—Water tax	14,47,030	7,65,654	6,08,247	13,73,392
7—Market receipts	3,86,000	2,41,730	1,12,958	3,44,700
8—Interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances	1,50,000	1,12,855	3,924	1,16,380
9—Interest on Sinking and Insurance, &c., Funds, Investments	1,06,699	78,819	31,658	1,10,170

Thus the revised estimate shows an increase in some and decrease in other items. In some quarters the budget before you is called an Adversity Budget. But I am not inclined to agree with that view. If according to the prophecy the income had fallen off considerably there would be some justification, but the prophecy has proved false, and hence it is not correct to call it Adversity Budget.

THE INCOME

for the year 1898-99 is estimated at Rs. 72,27,600 and the expenditure at Rs. 72,54,300. Both income and expenditure present unusual and interesting features. In framing the budget estimate the Commissioner has endeavoured to adhere to two sound principles, viz., (1) Regulating the expenditure by the income for the year and (2) Avoiding an undue and premature increase of the Municipal debt. These principles, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, have been rightly adopted, but their observance, as was anticipated, has necessitated an increase in the taxation and the utilization of surplus balances which have been recouped by a temporary loan of Rs. 20,00,000 for plague purposes, of which only Rs. 12,00,000 have to be taken up to 31st March 1898. The total amount sanctioned for plague charges up to the 1st of November 1897 is Rs. 15,15,000. Of this sum Rs. 12,00,000 will be provided for in 1897-98 out of the temporary loan of Rs. 20,00,000 just mentioned. The balance (Rs

loans already sanctioned to be raised and in addition to the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 taken up for plague purposes. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 9,78,300.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the resolution for the consideration of the Budget estimates.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner said :—I do not intend to take up the time of the Corporation with any lengthened remarks on the budget, which, except as regards the form extra taxation should assume, presents little debateable matter. My original proposals were to raise the general tax 2 percent, but the Standing Committee have not seen fit to take this course and their proposals is to raise the general tax 1 per cent and increase the town duties on grain from 2 annas to 4 annas per candy, firewood from 1 anna to 2 annas per candy, and ghee from 8 annas to 10 annas per Bombay maund From these duties they anticipate an increase of 2 lakhs 15,000. My estimate on the existing rates for town duties was 8 lakhs 90,000, and I consider that there is no chance of the estimate of 11 lakhs and 5 thousand being realized even with the enchanced dues. The highest figure ever realised from these courses was 10 lakhs and 12,000, but during a portion of that period the tax on grain stood at 5 annas per candy instead of 4 annas as now proposed. Under present circumstances with the effects of famine still apparent, and plague in epidemic form prevalent and likely to continue more or less for another year at least, I cannot conceive any possibility of the town duties touching more than 9½ lakhs, or on the most sanguine estimate 10 lakhs. It is absolutely necessary to realise the sum required by extra taxation, and I, therefore, in my proposals ruled on a stable and certain tax instead of having recourse to a fluctuating and uncertain source of income. The Corporation should not be inclined to take any sanguine view of the situation from the fact that a balance is shown of 9 lakhs and 60,000, for under present plague conditions this will hardly suffice for 5 or 6 months' expenditure after deducting 4 or 5 lakhs which it is necessary to keep in hand. If it is decided to rely on such an unstable source of taxation as the town duties, it may be necessary to have recourse to the banks to flance our transactions after July, pending the raising of a loan. The Corporation should bear in mind that the town duties in 1896-97 produced only 6 lakhs and 45,000, and that the revised estimate for 1897-98 is only 8 lakhs and 5,000. It cannot therefore be contended that these duties are a reliable source of income or in any way likely to realise such a sum as 11 lakhs and 5,000.

Dr. Bahadurji made a few general remarks expressing an opinion that to meet the expenditure the house-tax and not the town duties be raised.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the Corporation ought to have a margin to rely upon in case of unforseen contingencies arising during the year. In view of the two per cent. taxation that would have to be levied under the City Improvement Scheme, there ought at least to be a margin of one per cent. reserved for contingencies. The proposed two per cent. increase would fall on the house-owners, but as the whole of the city was to derive benefit from the scheme, they had no other alternative but to increase the town duties.

AN ADVERSITY BUDGET.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that the present Budget was what he would call the adversity or the deficit budget. He was not in a position just then to say whether it was the classes or the masses that paid the taxes. It was a moot point which might be considered at some convenient occasion in future when they had not such a budget of deficit to consider. It would be for them at that time to consider whether the landlords paid nearly half the taxes, or whether they recouped every pie from the tenants. The principle of the Government of India as well as of the Provincial Governments was to reduce and generally to abolish petrol duties. Economists were agreed that after all direct taxation was the best because everybody then knew what he had to pay in the shape of taxation.

Dr. Katrak said that the Corporation would do well to pass the budget as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said that he was glad to observe that Mr. Wacha and other speakers had now come round to the views expressed by him last year, when they considered the budget, that the estimates showed they were entirely fallacious and that they were working entirely on a wrong basis. Having regard to the state of the city, the taxes must be raised to meet the increased expenditure.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was of opinion that Mr. Wacha was not quite correct regarding the collection on account of the town duties. Mr. Wacha had stated that the collection depended upon the agricultural prospects of the country. After a famine, they expected a bumper crop, and they had, therefore, every hope of their realising the full amount estimated under the head.

TAXING THE POOR.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that in order to carry on the Municipal Government of the city, the poor must also be taxed. The willing horse of the house-owners should not be saddled to death. More than half the number of house-owners were really poor and lived from hand to mouth. The poor did not pay either for water or for conservancy, and if they were asked to contribute a little towards the town duties, it was not at all taxing them too much.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali discounted the idea of taxing the poor, who were worse off at this year owing to famine. In his opinion the rich and not the poor were fit to be taxed.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that were it not for the impending election, the members would not have said so much about the poor not being taxed. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra's resolution to proceed with the consideration of the Budget was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the general tax leviable on buildings and lands should be levied for the year at the rate of 9 per cent. of the rateable value of such buildings.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bahadurji said that as he could not move an amendment, he proposed that the consideration of the item be deferred till the next meeting when, he intended to move that the tax be raised to ten per cent.

Rather a long discussion ensued as to whether the course proposed by Dr. Bahadurji could be allowed to be followed, seeing that he ought to have given notice of his intention to move the amendment at the original and not the adjourned meeting. The president agreed to refer the matter for the opinion of the solicitors, but Dr. Bahadurji's amendment for the postponement of the consideration of the question being lost, it was needless to refer the matter for legal opinion. Dr. Bhalchandra's motion was carried by a majority, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha exclaiming: A contribution of the house-owners again.

TAX ON CYCLES.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra next moved that the tax leviable on vehicles and animals should be levied for the year at the maximum rates allowed by the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram moved as an amendment that in addition to the tax on vehicles and animals a tax not exceeding Rs 2 each per quarter be levied on all bicycles and tricycles kept within the city, and that the estimated increase of the wheel tax be increased accordingly.

Mr. Kilabhai Lalubhai seconded the amendment.

Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla was not in favour of taxing the cycles until a report was made by the Commissioner as to the feasibility of levying such a tax. They should know whether the expenditure involved in keeping an establishment to trace the cycles would be at all re-couped by the tax on cycles and whether they would discover all the cycles and legally recover the tax.

Mr. Sheroff said that the cycles did not spoil the roads and no tax should be levied thereon.

Mr. Unwalla said that the cycles were vehicles and therefore they could be taxed legally.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if there was any difficulty a test case might be taken to the Court for decision.

Dr. Vicgus expressed himself in favour of a tax on cycles.

Mr. Roughton said that a test case had been decided by the Madras High Court, the decission given being in favour of taxing the vehicles. It was no use spending money to obtain counsel's opinion. If the owner of a cycle wished to take a test case to the High Court by all means let him do so.

After some further discussion Mr. Fazulbhai's motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE Calcutta Cricket Club is to be congratulated on its record so far for the present season. With the exception of one match against Barrackpur it has won or drawn all the games played. The match against the Civil Service, which looked as if it was bound to end in a draw, was won at the last moment by the magnificent bowling of Clark and Moran, who disposed of the four best Civil Service bats for nothing. Clark, generally speaking, is the best cricketer the present season has produced. His bowling is particularly deadly, for he can vary his pitch and pace as he likes, and is able to break heavily both ways. In the batting line Thomas, though he has not been very fortunate, is far and away the fastest run-getter in the Calcutta ranks, and he plays with an ease and freedom particularly pleasing to the spectators. The local club was deprived of his services in the Civil Service match owing to his having fallen and strained himself in the game against the Behar Wanderers. Major Ormerod of the Munsters, is likewise a good clean hitter, and may be looked on as one of the indispensable men of the Calcutta Club, for he is in addition a capable change bowler.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	9a	1	8
B Mandvi, Chanda, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	7	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	18	46
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	2	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	11	37
F Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim	0	1	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	30	48
Total	50	70	199
Total plague deaths to date..	14,066	13,419	
Same date last year	33	40	244
Total mortality same date 1896			80

a One from Poona, from Victoria Terminus.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

The increased mortality in the city is causing grave concern to the plague authorities, and although it is believed that now the wind remains less persistently in the east and the weather is warmer, there will soon be a change for the better, it is deemed desirable to exercise redoubled vigilance in regard to the detention of in-coming passengers and the segregation of persons who have come into direct contact with patients. The inspection of working class passengers both out-going and in-coming is much more thorough than it was a few months ago. Not only is the temperature taken, but the parts of the body where buboes make their appearance are felt. Mr. Wingate the Plague Commissioner and Secretary, proceeded on a visit to Poona.

There are some complaints as to the slowness with which replies to enquirtes or applications even of an urgent character are received from the Plague Committee, but the heavy work that has daily to be got through at the offices sufficiently explains this apparent deliberateness. Moreover, many of the references made to the Committee could be avoided if intended correspondents made a point of first reading the published rules. The more important of these rules have been given widespread publicity, no less than 25,000 handbills in different vernaculars having been distributed throughout the town. But a compendious pamphlet setting forth all the rules of Government applied to Bombay and the by-laws issued by the Plague Committee itself would be very useful to the public. The only place where the rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act are to be found in their entirety is the files of the "Government Gazette," but as the rules have been constantly changed one cannot be sure on turning over the bulky pages of the "Gazette" that the rules he comes across have not been subsequently modified.

CONCEALMENT OF CASES AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

Although rigorous house-to-house inspection is continued and other means to discover cases are carefully carried out, there is every reason to believe that concealment is still extensively practised, especially amongst the Mahomedans of the working classes, whose conservatism in regard to their domestic arrangements render them impervious to any argument on the subject, no matter how logical it may be. The angry dismissal of a Moulvi at Surat because he recommended the people to assist the plague authorities is not forgotten by the spiritual advisers of the community, who, if they do not encourage the populace in their efforts to conceal cases, at least fail to strongly support the plague authorities. There is good reason to believe that in several Moholahs patients are system atically removed from one house to another every three or four hours, or sometimes at shorter intervals. A plague official receives information that a case has occurred at such and such a house, but on the place being visited by the search parties the bird has flown, and is not to be found in any of the adjacent dwellings. Of course, the removals can only be effected without attracting undesired attention in the earlier stages of the attack when the patient is able to walk, or to be driven with several healthy people in a rickla to the house of a fellow believer. But it is wonderful how much travelling can be done by a person on whom the dread disease has fastened. It is obvious that a resort to this practice is attended with serious danger, as by it one sick person may infect half-a-dozen dwellings to say nothing of the people who surround him in his rickla rides. The heads of the Moolahs know that if they interfere on behalf of a more reasonable attitude their influence and authority will be gone, and therefore they keep quiet. We are assured that this plan of moving patients from house-to-house is largely practised. It may be hoped that the additional Mahomedan Hospital it is proposed to erect will tend to overcome the still very strong prejudices of the community against the method of plague prevention that experience has shown to be called for.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON A PLAGUE SEARCH PARTY.

Up to last evening the police had succeeded in capturing two Sidies, named Mursook Sungoo and Ali Jooma, for taking part in the attack made by a number of Sidies on a plague search party, on Thursday last, at Memonwada Road. The two arrested men were yesterday charged by Inspector Meyers, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first with the offences of releasing the prisoner Frahaa from police custody and with assaulting and resisting public servants in the execution of their duty, and the other with abetment of those offences. The case was remanded, pending further arrests.

NEW PLAGUE REGULATION AT BANDORA.

The following notification has been issued over the signature of Mr. N. Futehally, vice-President of the Bandora Municipality : "Every occupant of a house or a building or the principal surviving member of a family is hereby required to give immediate information to the nearest plague authority or at the Municipal Office of (*a*) any sickness, (*b*) any death, and (*c*) the arrival at the house or building of any person from Bombay or other infected places. Failure to do so will render the offender liable to be prosecuted." Mr. Futehally writes— "The notification is issued in accordance with the terms of a Government resolution. Some people are enquiring if 'sickness' includes any ailment. Government have used the widest wording to present chances of loopholes, but of course the authorities would never think of prosecuting for anything but a plague case. 'A rival' also does not mean arrivals for three or four hours."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that in the Fort District one case of plague was detected in house No. 147, Bazar Gate Street, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A case of plague was reported from the cemetery as having occurred in house No. 61, Marutee Street. Dead rats having been found in three houses in the district, they were disinfected. Three cases of ordinary fever were reported and have been kept under observation. The reports from the Mandvie Ward were not available. In C ward (north)—Khumbharwada, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar—three cases and two deaths were recorded. In the same ward (south), Market and Dhobi Talao showed four cases of plague and three deaths. Two cases were recorded in Kolbhatwady, and one at Picquet Road. All these cases were removed to the various hospitals. In D ward, Dr. Leon removed one plague patient from No. 3, Thakordwar Road, to Grant Road Hospital. A suspicious case was removed from the same locality to the hospital and has been kept under observation. In E Ward (east) three cases of plague, one case of relapsing fever, three cases of suspicious fever, and two deaths from plague were recorded. The Parel and Mahim districts showed one case of plague, which was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were 362 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 170 in the Narelwady Camp. The reports from Modikhana Camp were not available. Twenty-six persons were removed on Sunday from different parts of the town to the Narelwady Camp under contact regulations.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were yesterday fifty deaths recorded in the various hospitals and 470 patients remaining under treatment.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 412, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,776, making a total of 2,182 persons. Departures by sea 915, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,018, making a total of 2,933 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m yesterday.—Arrivals be sea 377, ayd by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,970, making a total of 3,307 persons. Departures by sea 1,084, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,320, making a total of 3,404 persons.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE number of cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending January 7th were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	375	357
Poona	148	114
Districts.		
Kaira	1	1
Broach	1	1
Surat	142	108
Thana	17	14
Ahmednagar	57	45
Khandesh	14	13
Nasik	118	100
Poona	55	45
Satara	233	198
Sholapur	145	134
Kolaba	5	6
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	92	80
Dharwar	1	1
Karachi	1	3
Native States.		
Baroda	70	42
Kolhapur	21	18
Cutch	47	42
Palanpur	55	37
Janjira	5	2
Akalkot	1	1
Aundh	51	38
Bhor	7	2
Total	1,667	1,405

The mortality to date is as follows :—

deaths previously reported		58,174
" week ending Jany. 7		1,405
Total mortality		59,579

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. EGYPT which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next :—

Ash, Mr, Mrs and child	Monie, Miss H
Bacon, Mr J M	Moore, Mr Keasley
Bacon, Miss Mary	MacArthur, Mrs and infant
Boterhouse, Miss	Marsh, Mr, Mrs and infant
Boss, Miss H	Miles, J H
Black, Mr R J	Morris, Mrs
Bacon, Mr F	Morrison, Mr D M
Barnes, Mr H R	Mackenzie, Col Stuart
Barker, Mr	Mollowell, Mr
Butler, Capt and Mrs	McEwan, Capt and Mrs
Bevan, Mrs and Miss	Muir, Mrs
Bancroft, Miss B	Martin, Mrs A R and infant
Barker, Mr	Macphail, Miss
Beaumont, Mr T F F	Mackenzie, Col J A
Barclay, Mr and Mrs	Nicholson, Mr and Mrs
Black, Mr N	Osborne, Mr E
Calcott, Mrs	Orr, Mr W W
Currie, Mr, Mrs, R infant and child	Ormiston, Mr
Colvin, Mrs and Miss	Pagan, Mr P
Cooke, Mrs and infant	Peck, Capt-Capt E S
Campbell, Mrs F and child	Percy, Mrs and 2 children
Chamberlain, Mr J S	Pratt, Mr and Mrs W C and infant
Clark, Mr C	Paull, Mr J P
Cole, Mr and Mrs	Pritchard, Sir Charles and Miss
Dixon, Miss	Perrin, Mr C
Davies, Mrs and Miss	Question, Mrs
Dadson, Mr H H	Question, Mr and Mrs
Doderet, Mrs	Roberts, Mrs C J
Davidson, Mrs J	Robertson, Mr and Mrs A J
Dodgson, Mr and Mrs J C	Routh, Lieut-Col W R
Durham, Mr, Mrs and child	Rutherford, Mr J S
Dawl, Mr C J	Rouget, Col F
Dent, Mr A J	Sheafe, Mr, Mrs and child
Eckstein, Miss	Savory, Miss J
Esob, Mr J W	Smith, Mr E L
Freeman, Mr J	Symes, Mr Miss
Field, Mr W	Scott, Mr W S
Fraustadt, Mrs and child	Storey, Mr T S
Gibbs, Mr W B	Steward, Mr R
Gibbin, Mr	Smith, Mr and Mrs J B
Glen, Mr David	Sergeaunt, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mr	Sidebotham, Mr and Mrs
Gurden, Miss	Stock, Mr and Mrs L H, M P
Hamilton, Mrs and child	Taylor, Miss
Hutchinson, Mrs and child	Trafford, Mr and Mrs
Harvard, Lieut A J M	Tullock, Mrs
Hogarth, Mr S	Turnbull, Mr S R
Hamilton, Mrs and child	Underhill, Mrs
Horne, Miss	Vanderbilt, Mr
Herbert, Mr S	Vine, Mr W C
Hulton, Mr E	Valentine, Mr J E
Harvey, Sir and Lady R	Wyille, Mr
Howat, Mr D	Wray, Miss
Johnson, Mr E W	Welsh, Mr
Joolender, Jung Nawab	Wilson, Miss Mary
King, Mr and Mrs	Wood, Rev and Mrs
Leslie, Mrs	Whitbread, Miss
Lamb, Mr R F	Womack, Mr and Mrs
Livermore, Miss	Williams, Mr
Mackay, Mr E V, child and infant	Watson, Miss Rhoda
Marshall, Mr A M	Watson, Miss M M
Macauley, Mr and Mrs	Watson, Miss Mabel C
	Yewdall, Mr F

MILITARY NEWS.

ROYAL ENGINEER-LIEUTENANT A. B. R. Hilde brand reverts to the Imperial establishment.

AN advance party of the officer and twelve men of the Shropshire L.I., arrived here this morning from Benares, to take charge of the Regimental Institute and Barraks from the Middlesex Regiment, which is proceeding home on the 21st instant, in the hired transport Dilwara.

The following appointments are made :—Station Staff, Ahmednagar.—Captain W.C. Walton, 4th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Brownrigg, Station Staff, Lucknow.—Lieutenant R. M. S. Gardner, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Copeman. 15th Bengal Lancers.—Major W. C. Pollard, Squadron Commander to be Second-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel Tate. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant E. F. Holland is posted as supernumerary. 2nd Bengal Light Infantry.—Second-Lieutenants G. H. Anderson, and A. E. Jewett. Unattached List officiate as Wing Officers. 3rd Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Unattached List, Officiates as Wing Officer. 25th Sikhs.—Lieutenant O. H. Lawson officiating as Wing Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure. 9th Madras Infantry.—Captain (temporary Major) J. Jackson, Second-in-Command, to be commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Pryce. Captain W. B. Young, Wing Commander, to be Second-in Command vice Major Jackson. Captain E. M. Jackson, Wing Officer, 28th Madras Infantry to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Young. Captain C. H. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as D. A. A. District Staff, Bombay, vice Captain Aitken. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant H. W. Ashburner, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE late Major-General Yeatman-Biggs.—The following appears in the Orders for the week of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles :—"In announcing with much regret the death of Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., which took place at Peshawur on the 4th instant, the Officer Commanding the District requests that all officers will wear mourning for General Yeatman-Biggs from to-day, except at State ceremonies.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 1st January was 263, against 320 and 295 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 28. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were were 2 deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 48 respectively, against 111 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·4 per mille per annum, against 33·3 the mean of the last five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

NEWS OF THE DAY

A RATHER amusing Brigade Order has been published at Peshawar, being a copy of a telegram from the Adjutant-General in India. It runs as follows : "Government has decided that followers at Peshawar, Nowshera, and Rawal Pindi, who are now being discharged, as well as those discharged at Kohat, may at discretion be allowed to retain out of the clothing sanctioned by the authorities either a blanket, or a coat and pyjamas, but that these articles should, as far as possible, be selected from such as could not utilised again." The poor wretches might well be allowed to retain the scant enough covering in which they have gone through the campaign, even if they are not yet in tatters.

A CURIOUS fatality appears to dog the Government in its arrangements for punitive measures on the Frontier, the latest instance being afforded by the Boner Expedition. If a special selection had been made of the worst possible season for such an expedition from our point of view, and the best possible from the Bonerwal side of the question, the present is exactly that time. The weather in Boner at this season is execrable ; snow and rain make the roads, such as they are, well nigh impassable, and biting winds freeze the troops to the marrow in their bivouacs. On the other hand the Bonerwals, having sown their spring crops, which are too young to be injured, and having had ample time to drive off their cattle, are in a position to view with comparative equanimity the incursion of a hostile force.

ON Thursday before Mr. Abdul Kader, Police Magistrate of Alipore, W. F. Dalton was charged with stealing a bicycle. It was stated that Mr. J. W. Norman called on New Year's evening at the Belvedere Hotel, Garden Reach, on his bicycle, which he valued at Rs. 400. He left it in the portico and went inside, when the accused came up and rode of with it. On getting home, he erased the name of the maker, but in the meantime the police had been informed and the bicycle was traced. The accused waived his objection to be tried by a native Magistrate, and confessed his guilt, stating that he had come out to India as a tourist, and although his mother used to send him Rs. 1,500 a month from home, he failed to meet all his expenses, and was tempted to commit the theft. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* finds it hard to refrain from paying a passing tribute of respect for the Afridis. In the face of a picked British force, which is officially computed at 35,000 men, these tribesmen, whose outside strength is placed at 25,000 men, without training or organisation, and only partially armed, have given us a fine example of those martial qualities which are of infinite value in mountain warfare. It is, perhaps, permissible to hope that the ultimate result of the campaign will be to place a large proportion of those 25,000 men in the ranks of our own army, and that Tirah will become as peaceful and harmless a recruiting ground as Nepal now is.

THE plague continues in the Sirohi State in Rajputana, eight fresh cases in three villages having been reported on the 5th instant. Sirohi lies to the north of Palampur in the Bombay Presidency, where the plague is prevalent, so there is danger to the Punjab from that quarter.

MR F. G. SLY is temporarily appointed Deputy Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and will relieve Mr. Ibbetson of the current work for a month in order to enable the latter to devote himself to some important questions under consideration in connection with the land indebtedness problem. Mr. Ibbetson will probably take seventy days' leave next month.

THE home authorities have formally notified to the Government of India that the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, which was to have come to this country, will be detained in Egypt for the present.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, Commanding the Bengal Army, accompanied by his staff, will leave Meerut on his fourth tour on the 9th instant, and after a brief halt at Gurgaon, to see artillery practice, will reach Goona on the 11th and remain till the 16th. He halts next day at Sehore, and thence proceeds to Jubbulpore where he remains one day before going on to Buxar to observe the eclipse on 22nd instant. From Buxar he returns to Allahabad for one day, and then proceeds to Calcutta on inspection.

AN immediate reduction is to be made in the cavalry force on the Kohat-Kurram border. The 6th Bengal Cavalry has been ordered to Jullundur, whence they will proceed to Nowgong, moving in relief of the 5th Bengal Cavalry under orders for Cawnpore.

MAJOR MERCER, R.A., has left the Tirah Field Force and resumed his duties as Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Nairne at Poona. Captain Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas, D. A. A.-G., Tochi Field Force, has been invalided, Captain Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, succeeding him.

As successful attempts have now been made in the manufacture of rifle cordite at Kirkee, enquiries are to be made regarding the best site for a large factory. Kirkee is not regarded as a suitable place and Government have accordingly sanctioned a deputation, consisting of Captain D. M. Babington, R. A., Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, and of Mr. Burnham, Chemist at the Experimental Cordite Factory, to visit the Nilgiri Hills, to see whether more satisfactory conditions can be found there.

THE Rawalpindi Arsenal mystery has not been solved. Although the Sergeant on guard declares he saw the man, who on being asked who he was and what he wanted, replied that he was a Conductor ; on further search being made no trace could be found of him.

COLONEL R. R. PULFORD, R.E., C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, North-West Provinces and Oudh, will succeed Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Bengal, when Mr. Glass retires in February.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, now *en route* to Egypt with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, will return empty to India. The Lancashire Fusiliers, who leave Karachi on the 11th or 12th instant in the Arvia under orders for Malta, will be disembarked in Egypt. The net result of these changes in the reliefs will be to leave the Indian garrison short of one battalion of British infantry.

THE Earl of Lytton, son of a former Viceroy of India, vainly tried, at the last meeting of the Cambridge Union, to obtain its approval "of the policy of the present Government on the North-West Frontier of that part of our dominions." Seven members spoke in favour of the motion and eight against, and it was lost by the narrow majority of three.

A CORRESPONDENT who is "in the know" says he has good grounds for anticipating that the authorities will recommend that the new India medal, with a clasp inscribed "North-West Frontier, 1897," be given for all operations on the frontier during the past summer. Regarding the Tirah expedition, it is pointed out by the Lahore paper that the compaign having practically failed in its objects it will not be in the power of Indian Government to recommend any reward for it till it is brought to a successful issue.

THE Governor-General in Council appoints the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal ; the Hon'ble Sahebzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.; Mr. R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India ; Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, C.E., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department ; Mr. M. V. Portman, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Bair ; Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, M.B., F.C.B., Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta ; Baboo Rajnarain Mittra, LL.B. ; Baboo Dwarkanath Chakrabarti, M.A. B.L. ; and Baboo Jogendranath Sen, M.A., B.D.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—The name of Mr. A. M. Lindsay has been for several years past associated with a plan for the establishment in India of a gold standard without a gold currency. The plan is based upon the authority of Ricardo, and Mr. Lindsay also claims that it is in essence identical with the plan proposed by a Parliamentary Committee in 1804, of which Pitt, Fox, and other statesmen were members, for regulating and adjusting exchange between England and Ireland. A gold currency, it is argued, is not required for India, where gold coin, if put into circulation, would soon disappear into hoards or be converted into ornaments Even if it were otherwise, it is unnecessary to say that the introduction of a gold currency, except as the outcome of the endeavours of a great many years—perhaps of a generation—would be a task beyond the powers of the Government of India. The problem to be solved is how to introduce a gold standard, and thus secure fixity of exchange between India and other countries possessing a gold standard, without providing gold coins for current circulation. To this problem Mr. Lindsay has applied himself, and in view of the declarations of the Government of India in the currency despatch of last September and the recent letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Mr. Lindsay's plan and arguments will form a useful and opportune contribution to the discussions on this important question. Mr. Lindsay condemns as a half measure Sir David Barbour's proposal to link the Indian and English systems by the receipt of gold at a certain rate, because the proposal did include the further measure, essential to complete the link, of making the rupee currency convertible into sterling money at a corresponding rate. Sir David Barbour's idea—though he never spoke with any great confidence of its fulfilment—was that to refuse to supply fresh currency at a lower sterling price than 1s. 4d. might not only raise its value to that point, but also create such a large demand for additional rupees at that price as would enable India in a brief space to accumulate in this way a supply of gold sufficient to establish a gold currency. Further restrictive measures were contemplated if this policy should prove ineffective. In that case said Sir David Barbour, the remedy would lie in the contraction of the rupee currency—an operation which he thought would not be costly if spread over a number of years. Mr. Lindsay asserts that though it is true that no active contraction of the currency has actually been undertaken by Government there is no good reason to suppose that the result would have been more effective than the prolonged refusal to increase the currency. If starvation for four-and-a-half years, coupled with the reduction of Council drawings and with heavy borrowing in London, have failed to create confidence and to attract gold at the price offered, what assurance is there, he asks, that the actual contraction of the currency would be more successful. The error underlying such proposals is that it is not recognised that they do not apply a remedy which is suited to the disease, they do not give definite fixity and stability of exchange, and they do not inspire confidence. Such being Mr. Lindsay's arguments against the proceedings and proposals of the Government of India we may now state in his own words his own plan for inspiring confidence and securing a fixed rate between gold and the rupee. The plan which, as we have said, is adopted from the Irish Currency Report of 1804, is as follows :—

PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING A GOLD STANDARD ON AN ECONOMICAL BASIS.

(1) Five to ten millions sterling should be raised in London by a long term loan (say 15 years currency), and should be deposited in the India Office or the Bank of England. The fund might be styled the Gold Standard Reserve, and the office dealing with it might be called the London Gold Standard Office.

(2) It should be announced that the London Gold Standard Office will be prepared to sell to all applicants rupee drafts for sums of Rs. 15,000 and upwards in exchange for sterling money at the rate of 1s. 4-1-16d per rupee. These drafts should be drawn on two offices to be opened either in the Indian Mints or in the Calcutta and Bombay Presidency Paper Currency Offices. These offices might be styled the Indian Gold Standard Offices. The drafts should be made payable on demand if there are rupees available in the Indian Gold Standard Office. If not the drafts should be drawn at a currency affording time for coinage in India of silver bullion purchased in London with the sterling money. This currency might be shortened were the Paper Currency Department authorised as formerly to issue notes against the silver bullion on its arrival in India.

(3) It should be announced that the Indian Gold Standard Offices will be prepared to sell to all applicants sterling drafts on the London Standard Office payble on demand, in sums of £1,000 and upwards in exchange for rupees at the rate of 1s. 3¾d. per rupee.

(4) All rupees received by the Indian Gold Standard Offices should be held in these offices to meet the rupee drafts drawn by the London Gold Standard Office.

(5) All gold received under Notifications Nos, 2024 of June 1893 should be made over to the Indian Gold Standard Offices, on their requisition in exchange for rupees at the rate of 1s. 4d. and should be sent by them to the London Gold Standard Office.

(6) If the Gold Standard Reserve should decrease at any time to "apprehension point" i. e., show a likelihood of becoming exhausted by despatching the bullion to London for sale there for sterling money, which should go to strengthen the London Gold Standard Reserve. The loss on the operation would not necessarily be permanent as it could be recouped afterwards by buying silver and coining it.

Even these sales of silver might prove to be insufficient to preserve the Gold Standard Reserve from extinction, and, in such an event it would be necessary to strengthen the fund by borrowing further on a temporary footing.

(7) The scheme should be started shortly before or during the early part of the busy export season say in January or February.

(8) Sales of Council bills might be continued on their present footing, although it would be desirable to ensure more competition for the bills.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SCHEME AND ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES.

The essential principle of this sheeme is that the sterling and rupee currencies shall be interchangeable at approximate rates, and that the rupee currency shall be made convertible into sterling money in a manner that will prevent the use of gold as money in India. It would be quite in keeping with this principle to make rupees, convertible into gold bars, but for many reasons, specified in a separate paper, it appears preferable to make the rupees convertible into sterling drafts on London.

The scheme is identical with the plan followed for half a century with unvarying success in fixing the value of the Scotch currency, and it differs little from the legislation adopted by England when last effecting a change of standard. It resembles somewhat the practice of Holland, where gold is given freely for export, but is granted very sparingly for local payment purposes, and is analogous to the Java system, as the Gold Standard Office will buy and sell rupees much in the way the Netherlands Bank deals with gulders that come from Java. There is also extreme economy of gold in the Canadian system, but a still better insight into the nature of the scheme can be had by watching the manner in which exchange between Calcutta and Bombay is kept within small limits. It costs say one-half per cent to send specie from the one city to the other ; and, as the balance of indebtedness between the two places is constantly changing, the exchange if unprotected would fluctuate up to that limit, whereas the fluctuation never exceeds 1 to 1½ annas per cent, because the Currency Office at each place is prepared to sell on the other at these rates to all applicants for large transfers.

It will be observed that the schemes call for little change in existing currency arrangements. All that was done in 1893 by way of regulating the quantity and value of the rupee currency was to make rupees available for all applicants in exchange for gold or sovereigns at the rate of 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold or at 1s. 4d. per rupee, and all that is now proposed is to supplement this arrangement and complete the regulation of the currency by making in return rupees convertible into sterling money at a slightly lower rate. Currencies only work smoothly and inspire confidence when regulated by unerring automatic machinery. Under the provision of 1893 the rupee currency will expand automatically and it will be impossible for exchange to exceed

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Are there planets among the stars?" Whoever accustoms himself to consider the question will probably reply, "It is very likely." Fifty million suns, and no use for them! It does not seem economical. The first appearance of proof for the existence of secular planets is given by Dr. Lee, of the Lowell Observatory, U.S. Recent observations there have shown a number of shady, almost black stars, which appear to shine by a dull reflected light like planets. They may be self-luminous, of course, but he thinks it unlikely. Are they dark or dying suns, like the companion of Sirius?

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss points out that in order to be visible in the telescope these bodies must be enormously larger than Jupiter, our largest planet, and argues that they are dead suns. They may be called planets, but they are not like ours, for they play a different part in their system; and he does not believe they hold living creatures. It does not follow, however, that planets such as ours do not exist among the fixed stars. Our telescopes would have to be a hundred times more powerful for us to see them. It is not easy to see how double and multiple stars can have peaceable planets going round them, but there are a hundred single stars for one double or multiple star, and these solitary suns, like our own, may be attended with their system of planets bearing life.

M. Martel, the well-known French cave hunter has explored an "aven," or natural, pit, in the limestone of the Lozere, France, with remarkable results. After descending a vertical shaft for about 200 feet, he found an immense hall, sloping down-wards, and at the lower end a "virgin forest" of stalagmites, resembling pine and palm trees. Many of them are very beautiful, and one, over 90 feet in height, reaches nearly to the vault of the cavern. Nothing like this forest of stone has been observed in any other known cave or pit.

The Museum of Natural History, New York, has recently acquired one of the finest collections of butterflies in the world. The specimens were got in every part of the earth by scores of collectors. High prices are paid for butterflies, and some private collections, such as that of the Hon. W. Rothschild at Tring, Herts, is said to be worth £100,000, more or less. Some New Guinea butterflies have fetched £50 apiece. One of the Rothschilds is said to have paid £200 for a Papilio, now quite common. The demand for rare specimens has led to dishonesty. The insects are dyed, or else wings from one species are fastened to the bodies of other species.

It may interest cyclists to know that Dr. Lucas-Championniere, of Paris, does not consider 400 miles in 20 hours, the record of the Paris-Bordeaux contest, too much for a healthy, well-trained rider. MM. Riviere and Cordang, who rode the race, did not eat nitrogenous food, and the French doctor thinks they were right. They drank enormous quantities of tea, beef-tea, and milk, instead, to replace the liquid lost by perspiration. It is, he says useless to eat during violent exercise, and if the body is in good working condition abstinence from food only causes loss of weight. M. Paileron, who road 300 miles on horses in 16 days, did not increase their ration of oats, but added much green fodder and water. The "British Medical Journal" agrees with the Doctor as to the quality of food, but think that while severe contests may not harm a man of exceptional physique, they are hurtful to the many who are improperly trained.

We have already referred to the American reports that Edison has discovered a method of "photographing thought." A person thinks intensely, say, of the almightly dollar, and a dollar appears on the photograph. Surely this is a revival of the curious experiment made by a London photographer some time ago, and described, if we are not mistaken, in the "Amateur Photographer." If we remember rightly, the author of the experiment thought of a coin and fixed his eye on the photographic plate, on which was developed a cloudy spot of light with an image of the coin visible within it. In some of the American reports of Edison's new and wonderful inventions it is not easy to know how much of their originality is due to the reporter. An Englishman has recently observed that a certain vague luminosity seen in the eye when the lids are closed arranges itself in geometrical and other patterns when the subject hears musical notes and words. Perhaps we shall be told later on that Edison has discovered a phonograph in his brain.

The "Great Dismal Swamp" of America, made familiar to us in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's novel "Dred," has been studied by Mr. G. R. Wieland, with a view to finding the depth of peat in it. Near Lake Drummond, at the centre of the swamp, the depth is about 18 feet, consisting of about 8 feet of bottom peat resting on quicksand, with marine shells, and 10 feet of upper peat, containing large roots and trunks of trees. This result shows that the age of the swamp is comparatively short.

The Rev. R. J. Floody, an American, has been studying the origin of the Sabbath for ten years, and finds that holy days have been adopted by many primitive peoples. The week probably originates in the fact that seven days are one quarter or phase of a lunation, each lasting seven days. Nature worship led to moon-worship, and celebration of the phases of the moon by feasts and sacrifices. Work on the sacred day was regarded as inauspicious. The holy day was not the seventh day of time but the seventh day of the moon. Mr. Floody will publish his theory with the evidence in support of it, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, the reputed discoverer of the process for obtaining gold from silver, has delivered a challenge to the scientific world in the form of prizes offered by the "Argentaurum Syndicate." The prizes are four in number, and will be awarded for essays, which must reach the Plain Citizen Publishing Company, 1, Broadway, New York, not later than April 30, 1898. They will be judged by Dr. Emmens. The first prize is for the best compilation of statements by men of science of the present century on the unity of matter and the possibility of producing gold from the "elements." The second is for the best account of work done on the alteration of the physical and chemical properties of solid matter by compression, impact, and cooling. The third is for the best account of erroneous doctrines in the scientific textbooks of college, including "Thomson and Tait," that is to say, the well-known treatise on natural philosophy by Lord Kelvin and Professor Tait. The fourth prize is for the best accounts of matters showing that nature is against the supposition of Avogadro, the Kinetic Theory of Gases, and the doctrine that pressure in the earth's crust increases with the depth.

Along with his offer of prizes, Dr. Emmens issues a protest against what he calls the "Scientific Papacy" of the day. Evidently he regards himself as the Luther of the new Reformation, whose heretical doctrines have been received by the recognised leaders of science with a "conspiracy of silence." Of these Lord Kelvin seems to be the Pope, and Professor Tait, Sir Robert Ball, Professor Newcomb, and Professor Young the cardinals. Luckily, for Dr. Emmens, they have no right to transmute his person into smoke and ashes.

The Sussmann electric miner's lamp, recently tried with success in Belgium, consists of a small accumulator of two cells, with an incandescent lamp attached. It burns for 12 or 10 hours, and gives a light from 4½ to 5 times brighter than the ordinary miner's lamp. It keeps a light in any position, and is not extinguished by a current of air or an explosion.

The war with Turkey has stopped the revenue which the Greek Archæological Society derived from the State lottery, and the repairs of the Parthenon have been interrupted, but the Athens Archæological Society are about to continue them. Marble will be furnished free of cost from Pentelicos by the company owning the quarries. A stone in the temple of the "Wingles Victory" on the Acropolis has been found to bear an inscription stating that Kallicrates, one of the architects of the Parthenon, built the temple. The date is therefore about 450 B.C.

Some attention has recently been directed in France to the possibility of using crude alcohol as the working agent in oil or gas engines; as, if commercially practicable, the demand thus created would greatly ameliorate the present position of the spirit distillers. The results of certain experiments made to the end cited have recently been communicated to the Paris Academie des Sciences by M. Max Ringelmann, who concludes from his observations that, though there are no mechanical difficulties in the way of this suggested adaptation of alcohol, the cost would be absolutely prohibitive, being about 5·5·5 times as much as if burning oil were used in the motor, and about 3½ times as much as if petroleum spirit were the combustible employed. The actual comparison was made between alcohol and the latter. Samples of the two were analysed with the following results:—Petroleum spirit, carbon, 84·3 per cent.; hydrogen, 15·7 per cent.; oxygen, 0; specific gravity at 32 deg. Fahr., ·708; boiling point, 190 deg. Fahr. Alcohol, carbon, 41·5 per cent.; hydrogen, 13·0 per cent.; oxygen 45·5 per cent.; specific gravity at 32 deg. Fahr., ·824; boiling point, 173 deg. Fahr. From the above composition it appeared that about 20,447 British thermal units would be generated by the combustion of 1 lb. of the petroleum spirit, and 11,739 by the combustion of 1 lb. of the alcohol. The former, moreover, would require 168 cubic feet of air for its complete combustion, and the latter about 90. Though having a much higher boiling point than petroleum proved, however, to be much more readily evaporated in the carbureter, it being impossible to start either of the two spirit engines tested with the alcohol alone unless the carburetter was heated. The experiments were made on a horizontal *Otto* cycle engine of from 2 to 3 horse-power constructed by M. Brouhot, and on a 3 to 4 horse-power Benz motor of the vertical type. Very similar results were obtained with both engines so far as the relative efficiencies of the two fluids were compared, 1 lb of petroleum spirit proving on the average equivalent to 1·89 lb. of alcohol.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

Restores the Hair. Promotes the Growth. Arrests the Fall. Strengthens the Roots.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Preserves the Hair. Renders it Beautifully Soft. Removes Dandruff. Allays all Irritation.

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE"

produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Remedy for Baldness

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.

Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"Dear Sir,—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.

"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

QUITE BALD.

"12 Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully, "ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.

"44 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

The Hon. Mrs. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores all over the World; or sent direct on receipt of Postal Orders.

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Fortify the System against Disease

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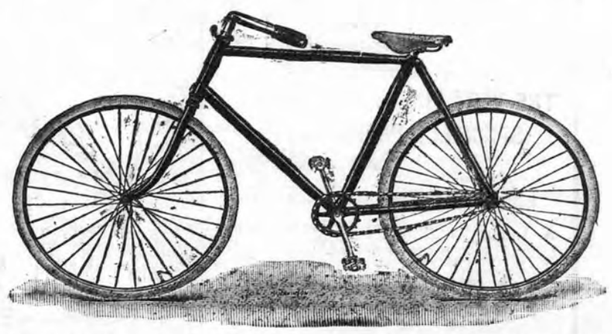

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